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10 NOV 1928 IRELAND

SPECIAL EXTRA

The Irish Times.

14 PAGES. PRICE 2D. DUBLIN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1928. VOL. LXX. NO. 22,324.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 8d.

Irish Times 'Phone Numbers.—Dublin 5036 and 5037; Belfast—1787; London—Central 4350. Belfast Office—139 Royal Avenue. London Office—59 Fleet Street.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—November 1, 1928, at 14 Leinster square, to Mr. and Mrs. David Campbell, Calcutta, India, a son.

HENRY—November 4, 1928, at Nursing Home, 23 Lower Baggot street, Dublin, to Mr. and Mrs. William Henry, of 76 Grosvenor square, Rathmines, County Dublin, a son.

WARREN—November 4, 1928, at The Avenue, Gorey, Constance, wife of Edward W. Warren, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NOLAN and O'CONNOR—September 23, 1928, at the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, by the Rev. Vincent Allen (cousin of the bride), Captain Joseph E. Nolan, Hibernian Schools, eldest son of William C. and Mrs. Nolan, 16 Sandford avenue, S.C. road, Dublin, to Julia Agnes, fourth daughter of Edward and Mrs. O'Connor, 9 Oxford road, Ranelagh (formerly of 102 Lower Leeson street, Dublin).

SILVER WEDDING.

IRWIN and THIMM—November 6, 1903, at the Garrison Church, St. Lucia, British West Indies, by the Reverend Canon Branch, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Alfred William Adamson, Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., second surviving son of the Reverend Benjamin and Mrs. Irwin, of Ballynakill Rectory, Mogard, County Galway, to Muriel Garnet, only child of Commander F. Thimm, R.D., R.N.R., and the late Katharine Thimm, and grand-daughter of the late Joseph Spawforth, of "Sandal Magna," Hornsey Rise, London, and of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.

BASTOW—November 5, 1928, suddenly, William Joseph Bastow, 7 Marlborough road, N.C.R. (late Tylanston Office). Funeral arrangements later.

CLARKE—November 4, 1928, at Belmont, Lifford, Sara, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Clarke, Esq., J.P.

DOWNS—November 5, 1928, at his residence, 8 Everton avenue, N.C. road, Dublin, after a short illness, Henry S. Downs, late Telegraph Department, G.P.O., Limerick. R.I.P. Funeral from Church of the Holy Family, Aughrim street, to Glasnevin, after 10 o'clock Mass, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

HARCOURT-O'REILLY—November 2, 1928, at his residence, 920 Sefton Gardens, Calgary, Patrick, B.A., B.L., eldest and dearly-loved son of Philip and Mary O'Reilly, Ferrybank, Anglesea road (late Marienthal, Merrion road, Dublin). Deeply regretted. R.I.P. (By cable.)

LANGRELL—November 4, 1928, at his residence, Market Square, Wicklow, Isaac Langrell. Funeral at 2 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) to Rathnew Cemetery.

McCARTHY—November 4, 1928, at "The Rest," Camden Row, Esther Oughton McCarthy, of Kilkenny, Gorey, widow of the late R. D. McCarthy, and beloved mother of W. J. McCarthy, 6 Hollybank avenue, Ranelagh, aged 85. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral arriving Mount Jerome at 9.30, this (Tuesday) morning.

McGARVEY—November 4, 1928, at her residence, Virginia, County Cavan, Martha Jane, widow of the late James McGarvey, aged 68 years. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral to-day (Tuesday), on arrival, at 2 p.m., to Virginia Churchyard.

MARSH—October 28, 1928, at Ballinaminton, County Westmeath, Anna, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Peter Marsh, at an advanced age.

MOORE—November 4, 1928, at Randamore, Portrush, Ada, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Theodore Moore, Rector of Billy, County Antrim, and formerly of Annaduff, County Leitrim, and Glenbeg, County Longford. Funeral private.

ORPEN—November 5, 1928, at 27 Cranley Gardens, London, S.W., Amy Noble, widow of the late R. H. M. Orpen, of Ardtully, Kenmare, County Kerry, aged 80. Funeral private. South African papers please copy.

TIERNAN—November 5, 1928, at the Cottage Hospital, Drogheda, after a short illness, Doris Violet, aged 15 years, elder daughter of Andrew and May Tiernan, Baltray, Drogheda. R.I.P. Remains will be removed to St. Peter's (this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock to St. Peter's New Cemetery.

TORRIE—November 5, 1928, at his residence, Rosemount, Waterford, Adam F. Torrie, aged 72 years. Funeral will leave at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) for the Cemetery, John's Hill.

TREACY—November 5, 1928, at 3 Ashfield terrace, Harold's Cross, Emma, widow of the late William Treacy. Funeral private. No flowers.

TUBMAN—November 4, 1928, in Dublin, Johnston William (Jackie) Tubman, late G.N.R.I., Derry, aged 28 years. "Peace, perfect peace." Interment (private) in family burial ground, Kilmore, Cavan, this day.

WALLACE—November 5, 1928, Mary Ann, wife of late Bernard Wallace, and eldest daughter of late Michael Whelan, Powderlough, Ratoath, County Meath (formerly of Blackrock and Dalkey). R.I.P. Funeral at 1 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) for Knockmark.

WENTWORTH—November 4, 1928, Mary, widow of the late Major Bligh, R.F.A., daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Wentworth-Forbes. Interment to-morrow (Wednesday) at Headley, Hants.

WYNNE—November 5, 1928, at her residence, 6 Estate Cottages, Northumberland road, Elizabeth M. Wynne. Deeply regretted by her loving sister-in-law and brothers, Annie, Jack and Jim. "Peace, perfect peace."

MATER MISERICORDIÆ HOSPITAL. DUBLIN.

The Anniversary Office and Requiem Mass for the Deceased Benefactors of this Hospital will take place in the Cathedral, Marlborough street, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.

ADAMS—In loving remembrance of my dearly-loved husband, John David Adams, who died at Greystones, November 6th, 1925.—Pem.

GILCHRIST—Eleventh Anniversary—In fond and loving memory of William Alfred, eldest son of James and Margaret Gilchrist, who was accidentally killed on 6th November, 1917.

What though in lonely grief we sigh
For one beloved, no longer nigh;
Submissive still would we reply:
"Thy will be done."

Inserted by his loving parents and brother.

HAFNER—In loving memory of our dear father, Frederick Hafner, died 6th November, 1909. "Thy will be done."

HALPIN—In loving memory of Madelaide Halpin, who passed away at 113 Chord road, Drogheda, 6th November, 1925. "So He giveth His beloved sleep."

O'LEARY—Fifth Anniversary — In ever-loving memory of our dear mother, Ellen O'Leary, who departed this life 6th November, 1923, at her residence, 27 Mountpleasant Buildings, Ranelagh. On whose soul, Sweet Jesus, have mercy. Masses offered for the repose of her soul.

Peaceful be your rest, dear mother,
'Tis sweet to breathe your name;
In life we loved you very dear,
In death we do the same.

Inserted by her loving son and daughters.

CONTINUED ON NEXT COLUMN.

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ALL THE LATEST SHADES
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Send Your Dress and Pattern To-day.
DARTRY DYE WORKS,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED, information concerning JANE PHILIPS (cook), wife of Charles Philips, lately deceased, last heard of 5 or 6 years ago when residing with husband at 54 Eccles street, Dublin. Apply GERALD TENCH, Solicitor, 18 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
LOUIS L. CASSIDY, late of 24 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, F.R.C.S.I., Medical Practitioner, Deceased.
All persons having any claims against the estate of the above Deceased, who died on the 27th day of October, 1928, are hereby required to furnish detailed particulars (in writing) of such claims immediately to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors of the Will of Deceased.
Dated the 6th day of November, 1928.
LITTLE and CULLEN, Solicitors for Executors, 64 Dawson street, Dublin.

"TAMILESE" TEA. Sold by Michael O'Reilly, 26 Main street, Blackrock.

MISS Ethne Lawrence and Miss Dorothy Shea, Adult Ballroom, Girls' and Boys' Ballroom, and Children's Classes, at The Hall, Up. Rathmines, every Thursday. Ballroom Class at Ventnor Hotel, Sandycove, every Wednesday evening, 8 to 10 o'c.

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The Irish Times is due to arrive in Belfast at 9.10 a.m. If it is not delivered within a reasonable time, please communicate with our Branch Office, 139 Royal Avenue.

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DERRY TO DUBLIN
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.

DUBLIN TO DERRY.		DERRY TO DUBLIN.	
DUBLIN (Aston's Quay)	Dep. 10. 0 a.m.	DERRY (City Hotel)	Dep. 10. 0 a.m.
NAVAN	" 11.20 "	STRABANE	" 10.40 "
KELLS	" 11.50 "	OMAGH	" 11.35 "
VIRGINIA	" 12.22 p.m.	DROMORE	" 12. 5 p.m.
CAVAN	" 1. 5 "	ENNISKILLEN	" 1.40 "
CLONES	" 1.50 "	CLONES	" 3. 0 "
ENNISKILLEN	" 3.30 "	CAVAN	" 3.50 "
DROMORE	" 4. 5 "	VIRGINIA	" 4.15 "
OMAGH	" 4.30 "	KELLS	" 4.45 "
STRABANE	" 5.20 "	NAVAN	" 5.15 "
DERRY	Arr. 6.15 "	DUBLIN	Arr. 6.15 "

A DAILY SERVICE WILL SHORTLY BE ARRANGED, OF WHICH NOTICE WILL BE DULY GIVEN.
THE CONNEMARA OMNIBUS CO., LTD.,
37 NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN,
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BY ORDER.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Sitting for Proof of Debts.—21. SAORSTAT EIREANN.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the Matter of
EDWARD DOLAN, of Moate, in the County of Westmeath, Hotel Proprietor, Auctioneer, and Publican, a Bankrupt.
A Public Sitting in this matter will be held before the Registrar at the Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin, on Friday, the 30th day of November, 1928, at the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon, for the proof and admission of debts and for the vouching of the Official Assignee's account.
A creditor may prove his debt at the sitting, or send his affidavit of debt in the prescribed form or his detailed account to the undernamed Official Assignee four days previously to the sitting in order to have the same admitted.
Dated this 5th day of November, 1928.
W. CONNELL, Clerk in Bankruptcy.
A. G. HOLLINSHEAD, Official Assignee, the Law Courts, Dublin.
EUGENE F. COLLINS and SON, Solicitors for the Assignee, 19 Eustace street, Dublin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SAORSTAT EIREANN.
PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Justice, made in a cause, the Royal Bank of Ireland, Limited, v. John Hanley, Record No. 1927, No. 1913, all persons claiming to be incumbrancers affecting the House and Premises known as Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 Lower Buckingham street, and 54 Rudolph place, in the Parish of St. Thomas and City of Dublin, are by their Solicitors to enter their claims at the Central Office, Law Courts, Dublin Castle, on or before the 3rd day of December, 1928, and they are to prove their claims by the same day, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Every claimant holding any security is to produce same to the Examiner at his Office, Law Courts, Dublin Castle, on the 5th day of December, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication of claims.
Dated the 25th day of October, 1928.
JOHN HEALY, Assistant Examiner.
T. A. W. PURFEOY, Solicitor for Plaintiffs, Royal Bank of Ireland, Ltd., 3 and 4 Foster place, Dublin.

IN THE GOODS OF
PATRICK BREEN, late of St. Gladys House, Kimmage road, Rathmines, County Dublin, Gentleman, Deceased.
All persons having claims against the above, who died on the 7th day of June, 1928, should send particulars thereof to the undersigned Solicitor for Kathleen Lilian Breen, the Administratrix, under Grant of Administration dated the 2nd October, 1928, and who will distribute the assets after the 1st of December next, having regard only to claims previously received.
Dated the 1st day of November, 1928.
W. S. BARRETT, Solicitor, 15 South Frederick street, Dublin.

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Gent.'s Tweed Suits, super grade make, all sizes, from 34 to 44 chest, 84/-, 95/-, 105/-, 120/-, 130/-, 147/-.
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Youths' D.B. and S.B. Suits, sizes 7 to 13, 45/-, 55/-, 63/-, 70/-, 80/-.
A Special Line of Youths' D.B. Overcoats, size 7 to 12, prices 32/6, 33/6, and 35/-.
A line of Boys' D.B. Suits in Brown Colours, to fit boys 5 to 11 years, prices 21/-, 22/6, and 25/-.
Boys' D.B. and S.B. Suits, size 2 to 9, prices 30/-, 35/-, 40/-, 45/-, to 52/-.
A Special Line of Boys' D.B. Overcoats, size 00 to 5, to fit boys 4 to 10 years, price 19/6, 22/6, 25/-.
Boys' D.B. Overcoats, best quality, sizes 000 to 6, to fit boys 3 to 12 years, prices 27/6, 32/6, 35/-, 40/-, 45/-, 52/-, to 60/-.
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Striped Art Silk Princess Slips, all shades 5/6
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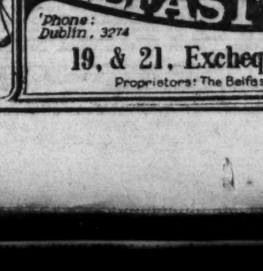
Wincyette Nightdresses, square neck and collar, long sleeves; also square and V neck, short sleeves 5/6
Value for 8/11.
Wincey and Nun's Veiling Nightdresses, assorted designs; Ivory, Mauve, Sky, Pink. Would ordinarily be 16/11 ..... 9/11

NUN'S VEILING
Assorted Lot Nun's Veiling Wincey and Viyella. Worth 24/9 ..... 13/11

BARGAINS IN CORSETS & CORSELETTES
Corsets in Plain Coutil and Fancy Broches. Former selling prices were 12/6, 25/11, 45/11 and 55/6, respectively. Now offered at 5/11 8/11 16/11 22/6
Corselettes — Oddment Lot at Great Reductions. Former selling prices were 10/6, 21/-, 24/6 and 47/6, respectively. Now offered at 2/11 4/11 12/11 15/11
PIM BROTHERS, LTD., George's St., DUBLIN

AUTUMN SALE.
500 yards Lanark Wincey, produced by the "Viyella" people, the ideal fabric for day and night wear, guaranteed unshrinkable, regularly sold at 2/6 a yard. A large purchase enables us to offer it at factory price, 35/36" plain colours and stripes, Sale Price, a yard, 1/9½ cream only, Sale Price, 1/8½.



B 22—Keltic Table Linen—"Beleo" Irish Linen Double Damask is woven into the borders of this beautiful Keltic Cloth and Napkins, Erin in centre, surrounded by harp and shamrocks, wolfhound, round tower, coat of arms, Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught. Bleached pure white.

	Each
2 x 2 yards. Bargain Price,	21/9
2 x 2½ " " "	27/6
2 x 3 " " "	32/9
22 x 22" Napkins,	29/6 doz.

Laundry Bags—A bargain in natural Art Linen Laundry Bags, embroidered in colours, large size, with draw tape. Were 1/11½. 10 dozen to clear, each, 1/6½.

B 12—Grape and Vine, "Beleo" rich Satin Table Damask Cloths and Napkins. Pure Irish Linen is woven into the borders, pure white.

	Each
2 x 2 yards. Bargain Price,	13/9
2 x 2½ " " "	17/6
2 x 3 " " "	21/6
22 x 22" Napkins to match,	17/9 doz.

Odd Designs in Damask Cloths—These are shop and mill soiled, and cannot be repeated.

	Each
1½ x 1½ yards.	2/6½, 3/6½, 5/11
2 x 2 "	6/6, 8/6, 9/11
2 x 2½ "	8/11, 10/11, 12/11

Cushion Cases, beautifully embroidered in art silk thread, fast colours, on heavy natural art linen, hemstitched, corded, or frilled. 20 dozens. Were 3/11 each. To be cleared at 2/6½.

B 21—Fine Irish Linen Tea Cloths, &c., neatly embroidered shamrock and bow-knot design, lace border and insertion (as illustration).

	Bargain Price, Each.
36 x 36" Tea Cloth	12/6
45 x 45" "	17/6
16 x 24" Tray Cloth	5/6
18 x 27" " "	8/6
24 x 24" Carver "	8/11
14 x 54" Runner "	8/11
Night Dress Case ...	7/11
Duchess Set	11/9
Cosie Cover	5/6

Bargains in Cosie Slips.
No. 1—White Cosie Slips, embroidered in white. Each... 1/-
No. 2—Natural or Jaspe Cloth, embroidered in colours, or White Cloth, embroidered in white or colours. All one price. Each 1/3½
No. 3—White Cosie Slip, embroidered in colours or coloured cloth embroidered in white and colours. Regular price, 2/3½. Sale, 1/6½ each.

Irish Linen Tea Cloths—Embroidered on the new Cream Art Linen, in fadeless colours. Several styles and designs. 36 x 36". Each, 4/11½, 7/6, and 8/6.
Fine White Irish Linen Tea Cloths, scalloped edge, veined in squares. 36 x 36". Were 10/6 each. Sale 7/6.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. GOODS EXCHANGED OR MONEY RETURNED.
THE BELFAST LINEN Co.
'Phone: Dublin, 3274. Wires: 3274 Dublin.
19, & 21, Exchequer Street, DUBLIN.
Proprietors: The Belfast Damask & Linen Co. Ltd.

A Morris for every purse and purpose

Sole Agents:
G. A. BRITTAIN, LTD.
Showrooms:
4/15 Lincoln Place.
Service Depôt:
Hatch Street, Dublin.

MORRIS SIX		MORRIS OXFORD		MORRIS COWLEY		MORRIS MINOR
COUPE, £443. SALOON, £460. Freight Extra.	2-Seater ... £246 Tourer ... £265 Coupé ... £277 Saloon ... £295 Freight Extra.	OLD MORRIS CARS TAKEN IN PART PAYMENT.	2-Seater ... £197 Tourer ... £216 Coupé ... £222 Saloon ... £234 Freight Extra.		TOURER, £155. SALOON, £167. Freight Extra.

Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

A FEW good Secondhand Cars for Sale.—Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd., 57 and 58 Lower Baggot street, Dublin. T

BRINGING OLYMPIA HOME TO YOU! We are now Exhibiting STEER CARS direct from Stand 16, Olympia, and invite you to inspect them. Sole Importers: T. J. ROGERS, LTD., 42/5 South King street. T

ANSALDO, 1926 Tourer; bargain.—Rogers, Ltd., South King street, Dublin. 5 C

A HILLMAN 14 h.p. Saloon, 1927 model, splendid condition.—Tiernan, 4 Pembroke place, Upper Pembroke street, Dublin. 5 E

CITROEN Coupe, splendid order, sacrifice to ready buyer. Seen 7 Aston's quay, Dublin.

CITROEN, 12 horse power, 1927, as new; any trial. Woods' Garage, Donnybrook. 3 E

DUTHIE, Large, Ltd., Athy, are now showing Second-hand Ford, Morris, Clyno, Dodge, Overland, and Citroen Cars, also Ford Ton Truck—all real bargains—at York Livery Garage, opposite College of Surgeons, Stephen's Green.

FIAT Cars; all the newest models in stock for immediate delivery.—Andrew J. Doyle, Fiat Depot, 51 South King street, Dublin. 'Phone 2721 T

FOR Sale, Oakland Six, guaranteed perfect, excellent self starter, good lighting, etc.; £65 or best offer; only reason selling, garage room required, new car; tax paid end year.—Williams, Red House, Mallow.

FOR Sale, late September, 1926, 9 h.p. Fiat 4 Seater, owner driven, mechanically sound, tax paid December, 1928, insurance paid September, 1929; any trial given; £150, or nearest offer; cost £235. Address "Z 4470, Fiat," this office.

FOR Sale, splendid, strong 4 Seater Open Touring Car, new hood and rigid side curtains, 16 h.p.; excellent condition and running order; can be seen any time and tried.—Milligan, Athlone. 5 F

FORD Tudor Sedan, 1924, annual tax £10 paid to December, in good order. Seen any time O'Neill's Taxis, 26 Lower Pembroke street. 3 C

MORRIS Oxford Saloon, in exceptional condition, lighting, starter; any trial; bargain, £80.—45 Lower Leeson street. 2 C

MORRIS Oxford 4 Seater, 1925, in perfect condition; mileage under 10,000; tax paid; cheap.—Crosbie Bros., Rutland place. 'Phone 3678. 4 D

MOTOR Hoods Re-covered; Curtains, Cushions, Cellulose Fitted.—Harris, South King street, Jones' yard. 4 D

MORRIS Oxford Tourer (1922), full equipment and in good condition, owner going abroad. Can be seen Stanley, Smith and Co., 19 Eden quay. 29 X

NASH 6 Onliver 4/5 Tourer 1925, first rate condition throughout, new battery. Car be seen Stanley Smith and Co., 19 Eden quay. 29 X

TROJAN 1928 three door model, on balloon tyres, only done 7,000 miles, demonstration car, as new; £145. Apply Ashenhurst, Williams and Co., Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 5 D

TROJAN, chummy model, on solid tyres; £20. Apply Ashenhurst, Williams and Co., Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 5 D

12 24 Citroen Coupé, indistinguishable from new, cost £305, accept £165 to quick sale.—G 1580, this office. 2 C

1925 SIX Cylinder Essex Coach, owner driven, open to any inspection and trial; price £75.—G 1664, this office. 5 E

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

WANTED, new Chevrolet Saloon; supplier must take 1924 Buick Six Saloon in part payment. Address "Z 4472, Saloon," this office. 5 E

WANTED, 2 Seater Car, about 7 or 8 h.p., reasonable condition; state lowest price and where seen. Apply G 1681, this office.

WANTED, Austin 7, any condition; state lowest price and where seen. Apply G 1682, this office.

MOTOR CYCLES.

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts); new garage. T

SCOTT, 3½ h.p., 1928, Selling reduction, shop soiled. Woods' Garage, Donnybrook.

WANTED.

WANTED, light weight Solo, in perfect running order.—Coulter, Roscrea. 1 B

WANTED, Motor Cycle, 1928 model; good price given.—G 1746, this office.

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

FUNERAL Stock—Glass Hearse, Coach with Coffin Box, Motor Glass Hearse; reduced prices, cash or terms.—Marston's, Bradford street, Birmingham. 26 T

6 TON Foden Steam Wagons with Trailers, in good order; cash or hire purchase.—Thompson, Carlow.

WANTED.

WANTED, good Caravan or Trailer, in perfect order, buy by instalments. Address "Z 4558, Caravan," this office. 1 B

1 TON Motor Lorry Wanted; state maker.—1433, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock. 5 C

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

AT last! An Indicator—easily fitted to instrument board—which accurately shows condition of your battery at any time. Write for particulars, Cleary, Electrical Stores, King street, Queenstown. 8 29

CHEAPEST House for Motor Tyres; all leading makes at Wholesale Prices. Why pay more? Vulcanising a speciality. Satisfaction guaranteed. All sizes Secondhand Tyres, cheap.—Roberts, Foley street, Dublin. 'Phone 1661. 31 O

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION AND REPAIRS.

GARAGES, private lock up; bus accommodation; also large Paint Shop to Let.—Woodstock Garage, Ranelagh. 4 X

GARAGE to Let, Leinster road, West, Rathmines.—G 1665, this office.

BICYCLES.

GIRL'S Raleigh, three speed gear, good condition, £2 10/-. Seen after five, 51 Kenilworth square. 1 B

Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

CHAUFFEUR Wanted; must be thoroughly experienced driver, and able to undertake small repairs; middle-aged man with wife and no family preferable. Apply "Z 4411, Chauffeur," this office, enclosing copies testimonials and wages required. 2 C

CHAUFFEUR Wanted, single, generally useful, for gentleman's place, Co. Limerick; send copies references, state age, experience, when disengaged, wages expected (live in). Address "Z 4420, Chauffeur," this office. 2 C

CHAUFFEUR Wanted, single, experienced, useful, for gentleman's place; capable of cooking for men, living in house, soldering when necessary; live in; give age, copies references, wages expected. Address "Z 4465, Chauffeur," this office. 4 D

CHAUFFEUR Wanted, single, Protestant; send copies references, state age. Address "Z 4506, Chauffeur," this office. 5 E

Great Care is taken that Advertisements in all parts of this paper Appear Correctly, but no Liability is taken for any Error in or Omission of any Advertisement, and the Proprietors Reserve the Right to Omit or Alter any Advertisement, No Matter where or by Whom Accepted.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(PREPAID).

12 Words or under, 1/-.
Every Succeeding Word One Penny.

4 consecutive insertions FOR price of 3.

(This Concession does not apply to Advertisements set in display form or placed contrary to our classification.)

Box Office address counts as three words if replies are to be called for at Head Offices; or, if they are to be sent by post or called for at any Branch Office, as four words. Postage extra. Advertisements not prepaid are charged at a minimum of 3/- per insertion.

Publication of these Advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.

As letters addressed to initials or to Christian or fictitious names at a Post Office will not be dealt with, but immediately sent to the Dead Letter Office, Advertisements with such addresses will not be inserted.

TRADE AND "MATRIMONIAL" ADVERTISEMENTS IN THESE COLUMNS, 1/- PER LINE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ORIGINAL Testimonials or other Documents should not be enclosed with Replies to Advertisements.

24/11/25.

IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Telephone Nos.—5036-5037.

BRANCH OFFICES:
RATHMINES—Castlewood Avenue.
'Phone—Rathmines 951
BELFAST—139 Royal Avenue ...'Phone 1787
CORK—33 Marlboro' Street 1064
LONDON—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4 ...Central 4330
MANCHESTER—24 Market Place .....City 3084

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, White Pom., female, with large lump on right hind leg. O'Connell Bridge; may have got on bus; good reward.—Rooney's, Celbridge; 'phone, Celbridge 15; Ogher's quay.

LOST, Bunch of Keys, Friday afternoon, neighbourhood Rathmines or Ranelagh. Reward, W. Finch, 19 Ogher's quay.

£1 REWARD—Lost, Fox Terrier, mongrel, smooth hair, brown ears; address on dise attached to collar. Apply 69 Sandymount avenue, Dublin. 4 D

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A LADY Typist, with knowledge of bookkeeping required.—G 1449, this office. 1 B

A SMART ladylike Girl Wanted to learn Fine Art and Picture Framing Business; fee £5. Apply after 11 a.m., 28 South Anne street. 5 E

BOY Wanted for Despatch Department. Apply, with references, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Wednesday, to Harrison and Co., 105 Church road, Dublin.

CASHIER required, with retail drapery experience. Apply Sheila Manufacturing Co., 16 Lower O'Connell street. 2 C

DAILY Dressmaker Wanted; experienced in household sewing; Dun Laoghaire district; all particulars.—G 1653, this office. 3 D

EARN £5 to £8 weekly as Bookkeeper, Secretary, etc. Rapid Postal Course, 10/- month. Unique Tuition offer. Positions found. Booklet free.—School of Accountancy, 8 Oxford street, London.

FURNISHING—Experienced Assistant required in Dublin for Carpets, etc. Address, with all particulars of experience, age and salary required, G-1575, this office. 5 B

NOTICE

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this paper great care should be taken to include the catch word, when same is given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope. 1

LADY Clerk Wanted, Typist, Shorthand, experienced all Office work; state age, salary, references, religion.—G 1686, this office. 5 E

MOTOR Salesman Wanted, energetic Man, with good connection. Reply, stating qualifications, experiences and salary expected.—G 1519, this office. 2 C

OFFICE Boy Wanted for Accountant's Office. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and where educated, G 1401, this office. 1 B

POST Office—Young Lady required for City Sub-office (outdoor); no telegraph; capable of taking charge; state experience and salary expected.—G 1600, this office. 4 B

POULTRY—Wanted, experienced person capable to work up poultry; percentage salary, which must be moderate. Address "Z 4491, Person," this office. 5 E

PAWNBROKING—Wanted at once, competent Salesman, with thorough knowledge of boots and outfitting; state salary (indoor), send references. Address "Z 4496, Salesman," this office. 5 C

START a business in Drapery, etc., from £1 upwards. Special attention to widows and beginners. Sure living. Write for advice and list.—H. Levaine, Dept. G, 143 Hemgdidrift, London, E.1. X

USEFUL Protestant Help, all duties, one lady, Greystones. Address "Z 4378, Help," this office. 9 X

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

AGENT required by Bradford Manufacturer of Dress Goods and Artificial Silks for Dublin and Irish Free State; must have good connection. Write A 476, Goldsbrough's Advertising Agency, Charles street, Bradford. 3 D

BUILDERS' Providers require Town Traveller, with experience, state references and salary expected.—G 1753, this office. 5 E

LADY Traveller Wanted for city, to call on Banks and Offices, for Typewriter Carbons and Ribbons; must be of good address and have good references.—G 1651, this office. 3 D

MANUFACTURERS of well known Brand of Sausages require Representatives for Armagh, Down, Antrim, Longford. Gentlemen calling on grocers and provision merchants could use as profitable side line; commission generous, possibilities excellent.—G 1747, this office. 5 C

SALESMAN, experienced, to Call on the Grocery and Allied Trade in Midlands and West of Ireland, for Firm of international repute. Successful applicant must be willing to reside in Longford or district; and able to drive car. References and experience to G 1666, this office. 4 C

WANTED, one live Agent in every county of Ireland to sell on commission to Motorists the famous new Anti-Dazzle Screen; £10 week easily earned. Address applications, with credentials, to "Z 4466, Agent," this office. 4 C

AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG Man, with own Car, wishes to Represent Firm doing business in Free State; security if required.—G 1726, this office.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

SOLICITOR, with small well known old Practice, open to engagement.—G 1436, this office. 1 B

SHORTHAND Typist, with own typewriter, desires work, at home or in employer's office; legal experience; quick and accurate.—G 1624, this office. 3 C

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

APPRENTICE, in Pharmacy—Young Lady, well educated, prelim. passed, seeks vacancy; Dublin city preferred.—G 1629, this office. 3 B

A QUALIFIED Dental Surgeon has vacancy for a Pupil.—G 1652, this office.

BOY desires Apprenticeship in Dublin pharmacy; fee paid.—20 Grosvenor road, Rathmines. 5 C

C.M.B. Nurse disengaged; take monthly case, night duty or doctor's references.—G 1739, this office.

CHEMIST'S Assistant, ten years' experience, good appearance, courteous, excellent character, twenty-seven years, open for immediate engagement. Address "Z 4477, Chemist," this office. 5 C

FOR Sale, owner retiring, Medical Hall, near York, mostly dispensing; net profits £400. Apply (letter) "Medical," M. Glass, North Main street, Cork. 12 25

OUTDOOR Apprentice required immediately.—Midland town. Address "Z 4471, Apprentice," this office. 5 E

RESPECTABLE Person would Nurse Invalid; highly recommended.—Nurse, 34 Dodder View, Bellabridge.

SMART respectable Girl, 22, well educated, wishes position as doctor's or dentist's Attendant; highly recommended.—67, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

WANTED immediately, for South Dublin Pharmacy, Apprentice, with prelim.; fee.—G 1539, this office.

WANTED, Protestant young Man, as Attendant for Invalid; country; state wages, enclose copies of references. Address "Z 4445, Man," this office. 5 D

WANTED, Junior Assistant; good dispenser; having knowledge of photography and veterinary work. Address "Z 4436, Assistant," this office. 5 E

WANTED, Pharmaceutical Chemist, branch house, South; first class dispensing, veterinary, photography. Address "Z 4432, Chemist," this office. 3 D

YOUNG Dental Surgeon, T.C.D., Protestant, wishes Assistantship, with view to Partnership or Junior Partner.—G 1506, this office. 2 C

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

WANTED.

WANTED, experienced, single Protestant Groom Chauffeur; must be good driver; 25/- a week, all found; send copies, state age, height. Address "Z 4429, Chauffeur," this office. 2 C

DISENGAGED.

GENTLEMAN can highly recommend most respectable Young Man; driving; generally useful.—G 1628, this office. 3 D

GROOM Chauffeur, thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; light weight; long disengaged; training ponies; understands cleaning hunting kit.—Earles, Castletown-Geoghegan, Westmeath. 4 D

MAINTENANCE Mechanic, 33, married; garage, Rathmines district; excellent references; fitter, turner, steam, electricity. Address "Z 4469, Mechanic," this office.

MECHANIC, disengaged, seeks position as Driver for private car or lorry, or bus; eight years' experience, strict T.T., best references. Write, stating wages, drives, "Z 4505, Mechanic," this office.

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

WANTED immediately, a steady, experienced Mother's Help; fond of children essential. Apply Mrs. Fleming, The Rectory, Maguiresbridge, Co. Fermanagh. 3 X

WANTED by well known teacher, young Lady to train as Teacher of Dancing, with view to Partnership later; fee required.—G 1750, this office.

YOUNG Ladies residing in Dublin, of exceptionally good address and education, aged 18 or over, required for Sales of Frocks, Jumpers and Underwear. Address by letter only for appointment, Sheels Manufacturing Co., 16 O'Connell street, Dublin.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, ETC.

POSITIONS VACANT.

EXPERIENCED Day Porter Wanted, Apply 2-6, Foster's Hotel.

GOOD, experienced, all round, active Cook required immediately for busy provincial hotel; wages under £40-£45. Address, with copies references, "Z 4507, Cook," this office.

HOTEL experienced young Working Housekeeper required; good carver, linen stores; post copies.—G 1752, this office.

PORTER Wanted, private Hotel, city; enclose references, state age.—G 1677, this office.

WANTED, at the Railway Hotel, Westport, Co. Mayo, an experienced Housemaid; willing to assist generally if required. Apply, with references, P. Jeffers. 2 B

WAITRESS Wanted.—Hotel Gerard, Harcourt street, after 4 o'clock.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

AT Irish Times Registry—Several first class Chefs, Cooks, Waitresses, Housemaid; good references.

COOK disengaged widow; hotel or nursing home; ten years reference.—Griffin's, 40 Donnybrook.

COOK wishes engagement hotel or private house; highly recommended.—G 1749, this office.

EXPERIENCED Hotel Manageress seeks post, city or country; excellent housekeeper, ledgers, tabular system), carver; excellent long references.—G 1489, this office. 2 C

EXPERIENCED Waitress seeks place, city, suburbs; good references.—G 1488, this office.

GOOD Hotel Porter seeks place, city, suburbs; experienced.—G 1699, this office.

GOOD Hotel Housemaid seeks place, city, suburbs; highly recommended.—G 1647, this office.

HOTEL or Club Housemaid; experienced; excellent references.—G 1608, this office.

HOTEL Club and Restaurant Proprietors are invited to phone 5036, or write Manson, Irish Times Servants' Registry, Dublin, when requiring Officials or Staff. 9 X

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

WANTED, Lady Bookkeeper, capable of preparing books for audit and with knowledge of wholesale and retail grocery; copies of references, state lowest salary (outdoor).—N. Noble, Accountant, Quay, Waterford. 3 D

WANTED, middle-aged Woman, as Companion Help, all round work; Protestant; one lady; maid kept. Apply "Z 4485, Woman," this office. 5 E

WANTED, a thoroughly reliable Housekeeper, Protestant, to run business lady's home, near Dublin; two adults, out all day; one little girl, 5; help given with rough work; liberal outings; comfortable, happy home for suitable person. Write, stating salary required in full particulars to G 1650, this office.

WANTED, a reliable Girl to Assist in Shop and do light housework; state age and wages expected.—G 1694, this office. 5 E

WANTED, young Lady Assistant for Fancy Goods Sales (Grafton street); state experience if any, salary expected, and where educated; a knowledge of shorthand and typing desirable, but not essential.—G 1689, this office. 2 C

WANTED, for leaving school for Office work. Apply G 1758, this office.

WANTED, mixed Quartette for City R.C. Church, some week day and evening Services.—G 1692, this office. 5 C

WANTED for Drapery, young man or young boy to take Charge of Manchester and Dress Dept.; must be energetic; provincial town; enclose copies references; religion R.C. Address "Z 4476, Drapery," this office. 5 D

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

ADVANCES on Endowment Policies, Deeds, Wat Loans, post-dated Cheques.—Elkinson, 48 Aungier street. 2 C

ADVANCES on Deeds, Shares, Endowment Policies, post-dated Cheques.—Wachman, 30 Drury street. 5 T

ADVANCES made on Deposit of Deeds, Shares and Policies; post-dated Cheques cashed immediately.—32 South Frederick street. 2 T

BUSINESS Man with capital requires Partnership in a profitable Business, Concern. Apply Fuhrmann and Doyle, Solicitors, 32 Nassau street. 5 E

GENTLEMAN Partner Wanted, few hundred pounds, most lucrative business.—G 1668, this office. 5 E

LOANS granted to responsible applicants, terms moderate.—P. Toohey, 5a Fownes's street, Dublin. 1 B

PRACTISING Accountant seeks Partner, with good connection; state experience and qualifications.—G 1447, this office. 1 B

£5 to £500 advanced Privately on approved personal security or borrowers at an extremely low rate of interest; loan can be repaid by small instalments to suit. Call or write for particulars, S. Freeman and Co., 1 Gardiner street, Belfast. T

£15 UPWARDS Advanced by post; special terms to Teachers, Civil Servants and Professionals. Apply to Estates, Ltd., 45 High street, Belfast. 12 3

TUITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

ALL Professional and University Prelims., Oral and Correspondence Courses. Success lists, 1928.—McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, Gardiner's Row, Dublin. T

ALL University and Professional Preliminaries, Scholarships, Entrance Examinations; Oral and Postal Tuition. Prospectus and Success Lists from Belmont College, 47 Dawson street, Dublin. 'Phone, 2685. 2 E

A LADY (Protestant) desires post as Governess; excellent teacher; needlewoman; highly recommended. Address "Z 4482, Governess," this office. 4 D

DRAMATIC and Elocutionary Training.—Frank J. Fay, 4 Upper Mount street, Dublin.

GOVERNESS or Nursery Governess, excellent testimonials, music, languages; Roman Catholic; moderate salary.—G 1725, this office. 5 E

LADY desires Tuitions; usual subjects, thoroughly good music, French, Latin; excellent references.—G 1482, this office. 2 C

LADY Graduate, holding Higher Diploma in Education, T.C.D., experienced in the organisation of schools, and very successful in preparing candidates for examinations in Entrance to University Standard, would be glad to hear of suitable opening for Girls' School (boarding and day); or would consider the purchase of an existing school, or partnership with view to succession. Apply "Z 4395, Lady," this office. 1 X

LADY seeks place Nursery Governess; first lessons; city, country.—G 1486, this office. 2 C

YOUNG Catholic Nursery Governess; highest English Honours, Certificates; thoroughly recommended.—Mulhair, Ballywalter, Mullinahone, Tipperary. 4 D

YOUNG Governess or Nursery Help, disengaged; native Irish speaker; well recommended.—G 1607, this office. 5 C

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

AGENT FOR GOVERNESSES AND SCHOOLS.—Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton street, Dublin. Advises Parents and Managers. Tel.: No 5258. T

FEMALE Teacher (temporary, possibly permanent) N.B. school, good residence; average sure. Apply Canon Gore, Portarlington.

FRENCH, German Conversation (advanced), natives, Wanted; English insisted, or tee; brother, sister. G 1660, this office. 5 E

NURSERY Governess Wanted for two children, ages 6 and 5; Protestant. Apply, giving references and stating age and salary expected, to Mrs. Goodbody, West Mains, Malahide. 2 C

TRAINED School Mistress, Church of Ireland, musical, Wanted for National School, Co. Mayo; average sale. Address "Z 4537, Mistress," this office. 31 O

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

BOILERMAN disengaged; understands refrigerating and ice freezing.—G 1602, this office. 4 D

COMPANION Help, experienced; London or Ireland, excellent references.—G 1655, this office. 2 C

COMPANION—Lady desires position as companion to an elderly lady; good references. Address "Z 4370, Companion," this office. 1 X

DRAPERY—Young Girl, good appearance and address, is anxious to serve her time to Drapery; Protestant; well recommended; state terms. Address "Z 4483, Girl," this office. 5 E

EXPERIENCED Lady (Protestant, widow), highest testimonials, canvas, quick worker, cooks nicely, seeks post as Housekeeper or any position of trust. Apply 33 Wellington quay, Dublin. 3 C

GENTLEMAN can highly recommend young Man, experienced Packing and Despatching; highest references.—G 1621, this office. 5 E

HOUSEKEEPER to elderly gentleman; plain cooking; understands housework; Protestant. Address "Z 4435, Housekeeper," this office. 3 B

HOUSEKEEPER wishes post to gentleman; reliable and trustworthy; highly recommended; city or suburbs preferred.—G 1731, this office.

JUNIOR Clerk seeks Clerical position; good experience; typewriting, bookkeeping.—Address "Z 4396, Clerk," this office. 1 X

LADY, Protestant, with a thorough knowledge of stationery and Bookselling Business, is open for engagement; good references. Address "Z 4372, Lady," this office. 1 X

SHORTHAND Typist requires occasional, part time, or permanent post.—G 1671, this office. 4 D

USEFUL Help or Mother's Help; teach first lessons; recommended.—G 1641, this office.

WANTED, post in Connemara by experienced, educated Lady, R.C., as work, teach child. Address "Z 4458, Lady," this office. 4 D

YOUNG Lady, Protestant, desires post Companion Housekeeper; nursing experience; interview. Reply G 1484, this office. 2 C

YOUNG Lady wishes to be apprentices Costumiers, first class shop; no experience.—G 1605, this office.

YOUNG Lady, well educated, wants position in city as Bookkeeper or Shorthand Typist; Irish and Royal Society of Arts cert. in bookkeeping; well recommended. Apply G 1697, this office.

YOUNG Girl wishes to be Apprenticed to Drapery Business; highly recommended.—G 1701, this office.

YOUNG Gentlewoman, R.C., desires post Gentleman's place; help generally, understands care of stock, calf rearing, fowl, dairy; highest references. Address "Z 4501, Gentlewoman," this office. 3 E

MALE SERVANTS WANTED.

BOY required, work under groom; must have some experience of riding; country place; must be highly recommended. Reply, stating age and with copy reference, "Z 4468, Boy," this office. 2 C

WANTED, a well recommended Protestant Yardman; good milker, knowledge of calves essential.—99, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge. 3 C

WANTED, 2 strong, active Protestant Men, to run gentleman's country place, Gardener and Herd General, £24, all found, indoor; cottage available if outdoor preferred. Address "Z 4473, Men," this office. 5 C

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED.

WANTED, Under Gardener for Greenhouse Work, single man, must have thorough knowledge of his business. Address, with copies of testimonials to "Z 4475, Gardener," this office. 5 D

WANTED for School, near Dublin, married man (no family) as General Man and thoroughly experienced Gardener, able also to caretake schools, with help of wife; Protestant preferred; apartments and use of coal; characters must be the strictest investigated. Address, stating wages, and sending copies of testimonials and references, "Z 4490, Man," this office. 5 C

WANTED, Gardener and General Man, good milker, experienced cattle; wife, experienced laundry, housework; Protestants; no family; send copies, stating age. Address "Z 4504, Man," this office. 5 C

MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

A RESPECTABLE Couple (R.C.) seek employment, man Caretaker or General Yardman, wife milk, rear poultry, care gate lodge, etc.; highly recommended. Address "Z 4479, Couple," this office.

DISENGAGED, Gamekeeper, Forester; life experience, active; terms Address "Z 4464, Gamekeeper," this office.

GROOM, thoroughly understands his business in all branches, care of hunters; highly recommended.—John Daly, c/o Miss Ahern, 48 South Main street, Youghal, Co. Cork. 4 D

HERD, experienced in all branches, pedigree stock, etc. Brun, Sanders Grove, Baltinglass, Wicklow.

HIGHLY recommended young Woman seeks Daily Work; good cook; South side.—G 1743, this office.

LADY will recommend strong, respectable Woman (Protestant) for daily or weekly work; good reference.—G 1669, this office.

RESPECTABLE Woman seeks daily or morning Work or Offices.—G 1649, this office.

RESPECTABLE young Woman wishes Morning or Daily Work; recommended.—R O 2, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

WORKING Housekeeper seeks place, one gentleman; fifteen years in similar position; city, suburbs.—G 1613, this office. 3 D

YOUNG Girl seeks daily work; city preferred; recommended.—G 1639, this office.

YOUNG Girl seeks daily work, city, light housework.—G 1744, this office.

YOUNG Girl wishes daily work; city; good reference.—G 1506, this office.

MALE SERVANTS CONTINUED.

MARRIED Couple want situations as Gardener Handyman and Cook General, or would take entire charge; excellent long references, Ireland and England.—Mrs. L. Byrne, 55 Mickenham Lane, Streatham, S.W.16. 5 C

PLAIN Gardener General Man, married; good vegetable grower; wife, disengaged; highly recommended.—G 1734, this office.

YOUNG Man requires position, as Working Steward or Foreman; proficient all duties; highly recommended. Address "Z 4486, Man," this office. 3 C

DOMESTICS WANTED.

WANTED, two country Girls, for country place; family two; send age, and reference.—Millbrook, Mageney, Co. Kildare. 3 B

WANTED, a Girl to do daily work.—42 St. Kevin's road.

WANTED, young Woman, R.C., for Daily work, Sundays included; plain cooking, washing and all household duties.—G 1672, this office. 5 E

"IRISH TIMES"
SERVANTS' REGISTRY,
Under New Management.
HOURS: { 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants. 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Ladies.
Saturdays, 11 a.m. p.m.
31 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

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HOURS: { 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants. 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Ladies.
Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
31 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
The Matron has several vacancies on her books for well-recommended Domestics, under or untrained.
No fees charged.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

A GOOD Plain Cook General; highly recommended.—7 Islington avenue, Dun Laoghaire.

COOK Wanted, to run Canteen, under direction of committee; fine healthy experience of catering or institution work preferred. Apply G 1685, this office. 5 E

COOK General, about 35, Wanted, near Ballsbridge; good cooking required; family four. Reply G 1690, this office.

FIRST class Cook required for Kildare. Apply Miss Wards, 58 Nassau street, Dublin.

WANTED, good Cook (Generals, young.—Blackwood's, 41 Lower Mount street.

GENERALS WANTED.

CAPABLE, trustworthy General Wanted, North side, good references; state wages.—G 1705, this office.

EXPERIENCED, smart young General Wanted; good plain cook; well recommended. Apply 31 Oakley road, Ranelagh. 2 C

EXPERIENCED General Wanted; references.—8 Bloomfield avenue, South Circular road. 4 D

GOOD General required for Dalkey; must be clean and well recommended. Address "Z 4481, General," this office. 3 B

GENERAL Wanted, £50; good cook; London (Irish family). Personal interview, Griffin's, 40 Donnybrook.

GOOD General, city business house, knowledge of cooking; wages £20; another maid kept; send copies references.—G 1716, this office.

GENERAL, Protestant, Wanted, for Bray; £12 month; light housework; small family.—G 1708, this office.

GOOD General Wanted for small house, family four. Apply, Wednesday, after 2 p.m., 29 Rathgar avenue.

GENERAL Wanted, indoor saving house; plain cooking; near London; state age, wages.—Mrs. Goddeny, Tenterden, Eastbury avenue, Northwood, Middlesex.

NOTICE

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this paper great care should be taken to include the catch word, when same is given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope. T

SMART General Wanted; references.—20 Leinster road, West, Harold's Cross. 5 C

WANTED, experienced General; good cook; small family. Call after 4 p.m., 52 Brighton road Rathgar. 1 B

WANTED, young General, well recommended, Ballsbridge locality, for small family; plain cooking, small washing; state wages.—G 1559, this office. 2 C

WANTED, for small rectory, experienced General; family two; high wages to suitable person. Address "Z 4447, General," this office. 3 F

WANTED, smart young General.—53 Melrose avenue, Fairview. 3 D

WANTED, good young General; plain cook; two in family. Apply, with reference, except Wednesday, Tynan, Eglinton road, Donnybrook. 4 B

WANTED, smart General, plain cooking, some washing, housework; good references; suburbs—G 1687, this office.

WANTED for Allenhurst road, November 15th, young experienced General Servant or Cook General (house parlourmaid kept); good wages.—G 1652, this office. 5 E

WANTED, respectable, clean, strong, young General, knowledge of cooking, washing.—8 Victoria road, Rathgar. 5 C

WANTED, for Rathfarnham, good General; plain cook, some washing; good wages to suitable person; send reference. Apply G 1729, this office. 5 C

WANTED, several experienced generals; good wages.—Blackwood's, 41 Lower Mount street.

YOUNG, experienced General required immediately; early riser; good plain cook; all duties. Apply 29 Palmerston Gardens, Rathmines, after 7 o'clock. 3 B

YOUNG country Girl, small house, Ballsbridge; plain cooking.—G 1586, this office. 3 B

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

CAN Lady recommend trustworthy Protestant House Parlourmaid for small house?—58, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge. 2 C

NOTICE

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TWO good House Parlourmaids Wanted, Baymount Preparatory School, Dollymount; must be well trained; ages from 20 to 30, R.C.; send copies; good reference essential. 2 C

WANTED, for Dublin South suburb, a young House Parlourmaid; good appearance. Reply, stating age, wages, etc., and enclosing copies of references (only applications with copies will be considered); family two adults, two children, G 1632, this office. 3 B

WANTED, Protestant House Parlourmaid, trustworthy, age 24 years, with some training, middle woman; small house, Donnybrook; send copies, age, wages.—G 1710, this office. 5 C

WANTED, Betweenmaid, young girl, good appearance, with previous experience housework; good references essential; help housework and in kitchen. Write, stating wages, with full particulars, Mrs. Williams, Tulfe House, Kildare.

YOUNG Housemaid or House Parlourmaid required for Bath, England; previous experience and good reference essential. Write fully, enclosing copies, Mrs. Donough O'Brien, 74 O'Connell street, Limerick. 5 D

NURSES WANTED.

AGENT for NURSES, MAIDS and ATTENDANTS.—Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton street, Dublin. Interviews daily. Tel. No. 5258. T

CHILDREN'S Maid, for boy, 7, Dublin; elementary French necessary.—G 1711, this office.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Infant's Nurse early December, England later; state age.—G 1570, this office. 2 C

WANTED, young Girl, 16 to 18, to wheel out child of four daily from 10 to 1.30. Apply G 1718, this office.

WANTED, Trained Infant's Nurse, two children; good copies references, state salary; city.—G 1704, this office.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED.

NOTICE.

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DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

AN excellent Daily Worker, or few hours daily; lady recommends.—Matron, Irish Times.

A YOUNG Daily Maid; good housekeeper; well recommended; city.—G 1696, this office.

A LADY highly recommends respectable Woman, daily or weekly Work, in vicinity Killiney, Dalkey or Glenageary.—G 81, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown.

AT Registry, 69 Grafton street—Cooks, K'maids, tiens. Parlour, H P'maids, H'maids, Nurses always available.

GOOD Cooks, Cook Generals, H'maids, H. P'maids, Generals.—Miss Mulpeter's, 11 South Anne street. 4 B

HIGHLY recommended young Woman seeks Daily Work; good cook; South side.—G 1743, this office.

LADY will recommend strong, respectable Woman (Protestant) for daily or weekly work; good reference.—G 1669, this office.

RESPECTABLE Woman seeks daily or morning Work or Offices.—G 1649, this office.

RESPECTABLE young Woman wishes Morning or Daily Work; recommended.—R O 2, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

WORKING Housekeeper seeks place, one gentleman; fifteen years in similar position; city, suburbs.—G 1613, this office. 3 D

YOUNG Girl seeks daily work; city preferred; recommended.—G 1639, this office.

YOUNG Girl seeks daily work, city, light housework.—G 1744, this office.

YOUNG Girl wishes daily work; city; good reference.—G 1506, this office.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

"IRISH TIMES"
SERVANTS' REGISTRY,
Under New Management.
HOURS: { 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants. 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Ladies.
Saturdays, 11 a.m. p.m.

HOTELS AND HEALTH RESORTS

SHELBOURNE HOTEL, DUBLIN.

THE PREMIER HOTEL.

ATTRACTIVE RATES EN PENSION, OCTOBER TO MARCH.
FOR WINTER RESIDENCE.
From 5 Guineas Per Week, including Baths.
ORCHESTRA AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CENTRAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, EXCHEQUER STREET.
"Comfortable and Convenient."
100 BEDROOMS. 50 STOCKROOMS.
Quick Service. Open to Non-Residents.
Special Dinner, 6 to 8.30, 4/-.
Bedroom, Breakfast and Bath from 8/6 inclusive.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
'Phone 2966. 'Grams; Central, Dublin.

THE DOLPHIN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
(Two minutes from Law Courts, Dublin Castle).
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, WEDDINGS AND GENERAL CATERING ESTIMATED FOR. FINEST CUISINE AND WINES.
Telephones—2783-4. Telegrams—"Dolphin, Dublin."

THE COUNTY HOTEL, HARCOURT STREET, DUBLIN.
A WELL-APPOINTED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
H. and C. Running Water and Electric Fires in Rooms.
Specially reduced en pension terms from 1st October.
'Phone 51237. Apply PROPRIETRESS.

MONT CLARE HOTEL,
CLARE ST., DUBLIN (adjoins Merrion square). Two minutes' walk from Westland Row Station. Most convenient and quiet.
Reasonable Terms.

ROYAL MARINE HOTEL DUN LAOGHAIRE (KINGSTOWN), CO. DUBLIN.
THE LEADING FAMILY HOTEL.
Opposite Mail Boat, Pier and Rail Terminus.
REDUCED WINTER TERMS.
Wedding Breakfasts a Speciality.
Baths (Hot Salt Water and Steam) adjacent.
Splendid Golf Links. Lock-up Garages.
Wire—"Comfort." 'Phone 180 (3 lines).

THE GOLF HOTEL, GREYSTONES.
Well known for its comfort. Good food, warm fires and hot baths. Run successfully on the lines of a private house. Pleasant autumn and winter quarters. Bridge and Golf. Moderate tariff.
Apply Proprietress, Mrs. CYRIL DICKINSON.

WHEN IN DOUBT CHOOSE
HOTEL BELGRAVIA,
GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1., one of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in London. 250 bedrooms and suites, all equipped with running water, hot and cold; telephone, gas fire, etc.
Single rooms from 10/6 per day, doubles from 17/6 per day. Special inclusive terms from 21/- per day each person; special reduced terms for prolonged stays. Full tariff on application from the Manager.

THE RESTAURANT BELGRAVIA
is renowned for its perfect service and cuisine, under the supervision of Mons. Bianchi, Gold Medallist at Cookery Exhibition, and is open on Sundays, therefore this is the Hotel to entertain your friends or to be entertained.
The Belgravia is only two minutes from Victoria Station, and is THE hotel for visitors travelling to and from the Continent.
Telephone: Victoria 9640.
Telegrams: Belgravia, London.
Elaborate Christmas Week Programme has been arranged.

HOTEL BERKELEY,
63-67 QUEENSBOROUGH TERRACE
HYDE PARK, LONDON.
Two minutes from Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Refurnished and Redecorated GAS FIRES IN EVERY BEDROOM. PASSENGER LIFT. NEW HOT WATER INSTALLATION. FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE. Spacious Public Rooms and Dancing Floor. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. single, 5½ gns. double, or 10/6 per day. NO EXTRAS. Special Arrangements for Families.

LONDON—Dean Hotel, Oxford St., W.—Centre Shops, Theatres; Room, bft., bath; attendance. Double room fr. 16/-; Single fr. 9/6. H. & c. water all rooms. 'Grams: Teldeanho, Westcent, London.

RITZ COURT HOTEL, Leinster sq., W.2.—Bed bath, and bft., 6/6. £2 2/- weekly, or with dinner £2 12/6. 'Grams: Ritcourtel, Westbourne, London. Ten minutes from Olympia.

SOUTHPORT—Clifton Hotel, Promenade (Largest Unlicensed). Orchestra; central heating; garage; splendid Golf centre. Tel. 4142. Telegrams—Marine.

BOARDING AND HOTELS.

AT Ray's Fitzwilliam place, Dublin—High class Board Residence; moderate. 'Phone 61295. T
LONDON, W.C.1—"Folkeingay," 17 Gordon street, Gordon square, five minutes from Euston. Bed and Breakfast, 6/6.—Proprietress: Miss Bowman. 78 25

JURY'S HOTEL & RESTAURANT COLLEGE GREEN DUBLIN.
RESTAURANT OPEN ON SUNDAYS.
LARGE ROOMS FOR BANQUETS, ETC.
Orchestra, 1 to 3; 4 to 7.
GRILL ROOM and AMERICAN BAR.

EXHIBITION of BUSINESS SYSTEMS
MANSION HOUSE
Dawson Street
DUBLIN
13th to 16th Nov. Noon to 10 p.m.
OK B

QUICK RELIEF FROM INDIGESTION
No matter how badly or how long you have suffered, you can get speedy relief from indigestion by removing the cause of the trouble. Usually indigestion arises from excess stomach acid, which causes fermentation and creates gases that give intense pain. By neutralising this excess acid and soothing and healing the inflamed stomach lining, 'Bisurated' Magnesia not only gives instant relief, but builds up a strong healthy digestion. All chemists sell 'Bisurated' Magnesia in both powder and tablet form, and you cannot get anything more certain to end your stomach troubles.

PONY'S THROAT CUT.

MALICIOUS INJURY CLAIMS.

At Kells Circuit Court a decree for £7, to be levied on the Oldcastle Rural District, was awarded to John Brown, of Tubrid, Oldcastle, in respect of malicious injury to a pony. The applicant swore that he found the pony in the field on September 7th last with a cut three inches long in its throat and within half an inch of the jugular vein.

In a claim by John Reilly, Leitrim, Mullagh, a decree for £95, for the malicious destruction of a house on June 8 last, was awarded.

Major Valentine Farrell, Moynalty, claimed £228 12s. 4d., and £6 rent in respect of premises at Moynalty destroyed by fire on June 29 last, and Peter Rogers, Moynalty, claimed £201 for stock-in-trade, fixtures, and loss resulting from the destruction of account books in the same building.

In dismissing both claims Judge Devitt said that the evidence had been given as fairly and candidly as ever evidence had been given in a Court, and that evidence had irresistibly forced upon his mind that if there was ever a case of accidental burning this was one.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.—Morning Service at 10 o'clock. Psalm. 30. Urbs Fortitudinis. Chant 48. Jubilate, 3. Hymn, 455 (1). Evening Service at 4 o'clock. Magnificat. Nunc Dimittis. Walmsley in G. Anthem, "Comfort, O Lord." Crotch, 812.

Mary Williams (17), a servant girl at Llanfair, near Welshpool, was accidentally shot dead last Saturday in the kitchen of the house of her employer by a miniature rifle.

YESTERDAY'S CASES IN THE COURTS.

SECURITY FOR COSTS.

THE OLD AND THE NEW RULES.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE FITZGIBBON, AND MR. JUSTICE MURNAGHAN.)

The hearing was resumed of an interlocutory appeal by the defendants in the case of Sayer, Evans and Co., Ltd., distillers, of Millbank Distillery, 14 Deptford Bridge, London, S.E. 8, against Padraic Fleming, wine merchant, Summerville, Blackrock, and Annie Farrelly, widow, wine and spirit merchant, of 8 and 9 Lower Sheriff street, Dublin, from a decision of Mr. Justice O'Byrne in the High Court in the matter of security for costs, the question of law involved being whether, under the new rules of Court, a resident in England or Great Britain was bound to give security for costs in an action, and was in the same position in that respect as persons residing in foreign countries.

In the action the plaintiffs claimed payment of £2,000 by the defendants on foot of a promissory note for that amount, dated March 21, 1928, under a guarantee in writing endorsed on the note. They also claimed interest on the £2,000 until payment or judgment.

The defendants, it was stated, admitted that the money was due, but not by them, their submission being that the whole question in the appeal was entirely a question of law.

The case came before Mr. Justice O'Byrne on a summary summons issued on 2nd July last, and an application was made to him on behalf of the defendants for an order declaring that the plaintiffs should give security for costs in accordance with the requirements of the new rules of Court, to which, it was contended, they were entitled as a matter of right.

In dismissing the application, Mr. Justice O'Byrne stated that he was of opinion that Order 12 of the new rules, relied upon in support of the application, was only intended to adopt and modify the old procedure, and that Order 29, Rule 3, of the old rules, with which the defendants had failed to comply, was still applicable.

Mr. G. Gavan Duffy (instructed by Messrs. James O'Connor and Co.) appeared for the appellants and defendants, and Mr. M. Walker (instructed by Messrs. Bowles and French) for the respondents and plaintiffs.

The arguments having concluded,

The Court by a majority, Mr. Justice Fitzgibbon dissenting, allowed the appeal, with costs, discharging the order made by the trial judge in the Court below, their lordships being of opinion that Rule 3, Order 29 (of the old rules) was not still applicable, as he had held,

COURTS OF JUSTICE ACT.

COUNSEL AND THE MEANING OF A SECTION.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MEREDITH.)

A case of the Royal Bank of Ireland, Ltd., v. Pallin, a mortgage suit, in which the Master had made an order for sale, on the 22nd March, 1927, was re-entered by the plaintiffs for the purpose of getting an order from the judge.

Mr. Vaughan Wilson, for the plaintiffs, stated that when the notice of re-entry came before the Master, the Master expressed the view that, having regard to Section 8 of the Courts of Justice Act, 1928, the order that he had made was made good by that section, and he did not think that he ought to put the case into his lordship's list; but he did put it into his lordship's list, on the terms that counsel should point out to his lordship that he considered that the original order was good, having regard to the terms of Section 8 of the Courts of Justice Act, 1928.

Section 8 of the Courts of Justice Act, 1928, states: "An order of the Master of the High Court made before the 8th day of December, 1927, in purported exercise of jurisdiction conferred on him by Statute or Rule of Court shall not, after the passing of this Act, be impugned, set aside and reversed on the ground that the jurisdiction to make such order was not conferred on the said Master by such Statute or Rule of Court.

Mr. Justice Meredith asked was not the order of the Master a valid order, unless counsel was going to raise the point of the Constitution.

Mr. Wilson said that he could raise the point of the Constitution, but what, he asked, was the meaning of Section 8 of the Courts of Justice Act, 1928. How any legislature could have passed that section seemed to him extraordinary. If the Master had made an order that somebody should be hanged, purporting to act under a rule or law that did not exist, was it not to be impugned simply because of this section. The plaintiffs did not wish to bring in the Attorney-General to argue this Section 8, and to raise the question of the Constitution they would have to bring in the Attorney-General. There were not many of these cases left, and he asked his lordship if the plaintiffs were willing to forego any rights in the order made by the Master, to make an order for sale.

Mr. Justice Meredith said that he would make an order in similar terms to that of the Master. The Act had not been impugned, and no question of *ultra vires* the Constitution had been raised before him.

Mr. Wilson—I could not do that without bringing in the Attorney-General.

Mr. Justice Meredith—I am making an order in similar terms. It does not upset the Master's order; it is like the old practice of making it up as a court order.

COUNTY DUBLIN COTTAGES.

THE TAKING OF SITES.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE FITZGIBBON AND MR. JUSTICE MURNAGHAN.)

The plaintiff in the case of Arthur G. Ringwood v. North Dublin Rural District Council, relating to a scheme for the erection of labourers' cottages on the plaintiff's lands at Corduff, Blanchardstown, County Dublin, appealed from an order made by Mr. Justice Sullivan and Mr. Justice Hanna, in the High Court, on appeal from an order made by the late Circuit Judge Dromgoole, in which their lordships stated that, it appearing that the respondents, the North Dublin Rural District Council, proposed to sink a pump on the lands west of the sites of the cottages to be erected by them, and in their vicinity, they varied and amended the order of the Circuit Judge of 11th June, 1926, with respect to the proposed compulsorily taking of certain sites, the respondents to be at liberty to enter judgment against Mr. Ringwood (petitioner and plaintiff and appellant) for their costs of the appeal, including the costs awarded in the Supreme Court previously, each party to abide their own costs of the proceedings in the Circuit Court, and the respondents undertaking to take no steps to acquire the said sites or plots, or to erect cottages thereon, unless and until the pump mentioned could be sunk and was in effective working condition.

Mr. Denning, K.C., and Mr. M. Walker (instructed by Messrs. Baker, Ringwood and Gordon) appeared for the appellant, Mr. Ringwood; and Mr. Brereton Barry (instructed by Mr. L. J. O'Neill) for the respondents, the North Dublin Rural District Council.

The further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

DUNDALK LICENSED PREMISES.

ISSUE OF ATTACHMENT ORDER.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JOHNSTON.)

In a case of the National Bank, Limited, v. Patrick Lynch, of 7 Jocelyn street, Dundalk,

Mr. George R. O'Connor (instructed by Mr. P. C. Furlong) applied on behalf of the plaintiffs that they be at liberty to issue an order of attachment against the defendant for his contempt in not handing over to John McCaffrey, civil bill officer, Dundalk, clear and absolute possession of the licensed premises in Jocelyn street, Dundalk, and the licence attached.

Mr. McCaffrey, in an affidavit, stated that on the 6th September he called at the defendant's residence, served him with a copy of the order of the Court of 30th July, 1928, and demanded possession of the premises and the licence. The defendant refused, stating that Mr. Russell (of Messrs. McMahon, Russell and Company, solicitors, Dundalk) would communicate with the plaintiffs next week, when Mr. Walsh (their head clerk) would return from holidays. He was informed by the plaintiffs' solicitor that he had not so far received a letter from Messrs. McMahon, Russell and Company; but that he had received a letter dated 13th September from the defendant containing a proposal which the plaintiffs refused.

Mr. Justice Johnston granted the application.

LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

LUSK WIDOW'S ACTION.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SULLIVAN AND A JURY.)

An action came on for hearing in which Mrs. Margaret Clarke, of Lusk, Co. Dublin, on behalf of herself and five children, claimed damages against David Miller, of Graceparck Gardens, Drumcondra, Dublin, for the loss of her husband, George Clarke.

It was stated that George Clarke was walking on the road between Rush railway station and Lusk village between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the 14th of last May when he was stuck by the defendant's motor car, and received injuries, as the result of which he subsequently died. Plaintiff alleged that the defendant was negligent in the driving of the motor car.

The defendant denied negligence on his part, and pleaded contributory negligence on the part of George Clarke.

Mr. Joseph O'Connor, K.C.; Mr. Lupton, K.C., and Mr. Gavan Duffy (instructed by Messrs. Reddin and Reddin) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rearden, K.C., and Mr. Nolan-Whelan (instructed by Messrs. Taylor, Son and Robinson) for the defendant.

The hearing had not concluded when the Court rose.

DUBLIN CIRCUIT COURT (CRIMINAL).

FRAUDS ON DUBLIN SHOPS.

MAN AND WOMAN PLEAD GUILTY.

(BEFORE JUDGE DAVITT.)

Susan Goddard, a well-dressed woman, and John Leahy, a native of Galway, were indicted on a number of charges of having obtained goods from various Dublin firms by fraudulent means.

The charges were that the accused persons obtained unlawfully and by false pretences goods from the following firms:—

Messrs. McBirney and Company, Limited, £66 16s. 4d.;

Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited (Messrs. Clarke, Limited), £35 4s. 4d.;

Messrs. Eason and Sons, £11 2s. 11d.;

Messrs. Brown, Thomas and Company, Limited, £9 15s.;

Messrs. Pigotts, Limited, £10 2s. 6d.; and from two other firms—Messrs. Watsons and Roe McMahon.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C. (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor) prosecuted. Mr. Joseph Mooney (instructed by Mr. H. St. John Blake) appeared for Leahy. Mr. J. P. Murnane appeared for the accused woman.

Both of the defndants pleaded guilty to all the charges.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Mr. Carrigan said that nearly all the property had been recovered from pawn-shops. Those two persons in the dock had lived together. The woman was a married woman and Leahy was a married man. Leahy came from a respectable stock in Galway. He had been a source of constant trouble for the last ten years to a most respectable person in Galway, his mother. The woman Goddard posed as Miss Leahy, the daughter of Mrs. Leahy, of Galway, whose name was well-known in the shops on which these frauds were practised.

Considerable quantities of goods found their way to the apartments of these people. Some times, instead of going into a shop and representing herself as being the woman in the case, "Miss Leahy," she went in with a forged order which purported to be from Mrs. Leahy, of Galway. In that way she succeeded in every case. Within a few weeks these two people succeeded in obtaining goods to the value of £150 at least.

The police managed to recover most of the property. Whatever property was not recovered, and whatever money was disbursed by the pawnbrokers, Mrs. Leahy had agreed to replace.

Mr. Carrigan asked the Judge to impose a heavy sentence, and to withhold sentence on the defendants undertaking to give up their practices and be of good behaviour.

CLAIMS MET.

Mr. Joseph Mooney said that he was instructed to say that Mrs. Leahy had, in her attempt to assist justice, met all the claims of the prosecutors. He must say that every one of the prosecutors had helped her, and made some reductions in the price of the goods; while some had agreed to take back every article.

In the District Court the detective officers in the case had told the Justice that the accused persons had given them every assistance in the recovery of the goods. From the long list of goods it would appear that the frauds had extended over several years, whereas they actualy occurred in the spae of a few weeks.

Mr. Mooney pleaded that these people had been hard up; that money due to them had not come, and that the Judge bean this in mind and take a lenient view. There was nothing of criminal intent in this case, and he had doctors' certificates to show that both the accused people were normal people.

The parents and relatives of Susan Goddard were of the utmost respectability. Her father and mother, who were very old, were willing to forgive and forget. In fact, he thought that there was some intention of sending her to America. The difficulty was this——

JUDGE INTERVENES.

The Judge—I do not want to hear anything about that. I do not want to encourage people like them to go to other countries.

Mr. Murnane made a similar appeal.

Mr. Carrigan described the woman, Susan Goddard, as an adventuress, and said that she was better off out of the country. Her name had been mentioned in a number of cases in that Court.

The Judge said that, before he imposed sentence, he would like to refer to two things. One was the altogether excellent manner in which the detectives had handled the case and recovered the goods. They were Detective Sergeant M. Doddy and Detective Officer Wyer. He thought that they ought to be commended. The second matter was that of Mrs. Leahy, on whom the cruel fraud had fallen heavily. He also wished to commend her for her action.

Because of these two circumstances he would deal with the case leniently. He would impose a sentence of twelve calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in each case, not to be enforced if they both entered into recognisances to keep the peace for three years and to be ready to come forward to serve sentence if called upon.

STOLEN CUTLERY.

SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR RECEIVING.

Henry G. Burke pleaded "not guilty" to having stolen knives, forks and spoons, the property of Rose Stein, proprietress of the Palace Restaurant, Dublin, and also similar property from the Leinster Club, Clare street, Dublin. He also pleaded "not guilty" to a charge of feloniously receiving.

Rose Stein stated that the defendant had been employed as a contractor to paint and decorate her premises.

Detective Officer J. Quinn stated that Burke, when charged, said: "I plead guilty to the Leinster Club knives, but I know nothing about the other knives."

Accused man, giving evidence, said that some of the knives had been soiled by paint. When Mrs. Stein said that she could not use them, he told her that he would have them cleaned, and Mrs. Stein never said anything about them afterwards. He received the Leinster Club property from a man named Patten (since dead), who had been one of his workmen, but witness did not know that they had been stolen.

The accused man was convicted of receiving and sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MISSING GREYHOUND.

Convicted last Friday of having received a greyhound, Gerald Martin, Kimmage, was sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment with hard labour.

FAILURE OF SPRAT FISHING.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN YOUGHAL.

At a meeting of the Youghal Harbour Commissioners Captain P. Dunne called attention to the great want of employment among the fishermen owing to the failure of the autumn sprat fishing, and handed in notice to consider the question of expending £500 on harbour works to relieve the situation.

DUBLIN DISTRICT COURT.

PLIGHT OF TWO STEP-CHILDREN.

BOY'S STORY OF ILL-TREATMENT.

(BEFORE MR. LITTLE.)

James Langan, of Green Hills, Tallaght, was charged with failing to provide food and clothing for his two step-children, James Brown (13½) and Maria Brown (11½), and with turning them out of his residence and injuring their health.

James Brown stated that his mother died last January. His stepfather treated him badly since. He had to get up at 6 a.m., milk the goats and clean the stables. For breakfast he got bread and tea. He then went to school, and when he returned he sometimes got potatoes and cabbage or bread and tea for dinner, and sometimes got no dinner. He would then work all the evening and go to bed at 9.30, his bed consisting of sacks and straw and one old blanket. It was the same every day, and if he did not do the work quickly his stepfather beat him with a horsewhip and left red marks on his legs. Sometimes witness and his sister used to be put out of the house, and in June last on one occasion they were out all night, and went to their aunt's house the next day.

Maria Brown corroborated.

An aunt of the children (Mrs. E. Higgins) gave evidence of the children coming to her house last June. She kept the boy since, and the little girl went to her grandmother. She recently met Langan, and asked him what he was going to do about the children. She asked him was he going to take Jim back, because she could not afford to keep him, and said that he should be sent to school. He told her to do what she liked with him, that he wanted to hear no more about the children.

The defendant said that he looked after the children as well as he could. He denied having neglected them or turned them out of the house.

Mr. Little imposed a fine of £5.

The defendant said that he could not pay the fine, as he could not get work.

Mr. Little gave the defendant eight weeks' time to pay.

GROUSE SHOOTING.

SUMMONS UNDER A VERY OLD ACT.

The Marquis of Downshire and Arthur Ruttledge summoned Richard Burrows, 3 Camac place, Dolphin's Barn, Dublin, for using a gun to take grouse on Sunday, August 12 last, contrary to a Statute of George III. He also was summoned for trespassing in pursuit of game without authority.

There were two similar summonses against James Rogers, of 7 Thornville, Rutland avenue, Crumlin.

Mr. E. H. Burne, solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Irish Game Protection Association. Mr. J. Ryan, solicitor (Messrs. James O'Connor and Co.), defended.

Mr. Ruttledge gave evidence of seeing the two defendants on the afternoon of Sunday, August 12 last. They each had a gun and a dog. He heard two shots fired in Ballysmutten bog, and later he spoke to the two defendants, and asked by whose authority they were there, and they said that they had permission from Mr. Kelly. Burrows had five grouse in a bag, and witness asked him to hand them over, and he was about to do so, but Rogers would not allow him.

THE GAME RIGHTS.

Corroborative evidence was given; also evidence by the agent that the game rights were vested in the Marquis of Downshire.

The defendant Rogers stated that he had permission from Mr. Kelly to shoot on his land; in fact, Mr. Kelly was with him during part of the day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burne—He was not aware that Mr. Kelly could not give them permission.

Mr. Burne said that these men were labourers employed by Messrs. Guinness and motored out twenty miles to Ballysmutten.

Mr. Little said that the summonses were brought under a very old Act, and that was all the more reason why the public should be aware of it. He fined Rogers £3 for making use of a gun and 20s. for trespass. He fined Burrows £3 for making use of a gun and applied the Probation of Offenders Act in the summons for trespass. He allowed 20s. costs against each of the defendants.

TRESPASS IN PURSUIT OF GAME.

Mr. A. J. Lalor and Mr. Arthur Ruttledge summoned Thomas Bolton, of 53 Nash street, Inchicore, for using a gun on Sunday, August 19 last, at Ballinascorney to take a rabbit. He also was summoned for trespass.

The defendant was fined 20s., with 20s. costs, for trespass in pursuit of game. The Justice applied the Probation Act in the other summons.

THREE BOOKMAKERS FINED £875.

Patrick Lally, 59 Phibsborough road, Dublin, was prosecuted under the Betting Act on five summonses, one of which was for failing to retain intact for six months betting slips in respect of bets. The four other summonses were for neglecting to pay duty in respect of four bets.

Mr. Hector Hughes, K.C. (instructed by Mr. W. H. Sutton), for the defendant, admitted the offences, but said that it was the first time that the defendant was prosecuted. Two of the summonses applied to the one case. The fine would be £500 in each case, and he asked to have it mitigated to one-fourth.

Mr. Little fined the defendant £500 on each of four summonses, to be mitigated to £125 each.

Edward Connolly, 20 North Clarence street, Dublin, was fined £500, mitigated to £125, on each of two summonses for not returning betting sheets within fourteen days and failing to enter a bet on the official form.

Patrick Rice, South King street, was fined £500 mitigated to £125, for failing to return official betting sheets within fourteen days.

ALLEGED THEFT OF MOTOR CAR.

ACCUSED MAN'S DENIAL.

(BEFORE MR. COLLINS.)

Thomas Edwin Nevin, 19 Warrington place, a master of science and a student in University College, Dublin, was charged with having, on October 14 last, stolen a Morris Cowley saloon motor car, valued at £280, the property of Mr. Joseph Van Aalst, musician, 43 Upper Kenilworth Park. The car at the time was parked in South Anne street.

The defendant conducted his own defence.

Mr. Van Aalst gave evidence of the car having been removed while he was in a picture house. He next saw the car at Kilmainham Police Station.

Richard Bloomfield, a newsvendor, stated that on October 14 he was in charge of three motor cars in South Anne street. Two men, of whom the defendant was one, came along and tested the car, in which they drove away towards Dawson street. On the previous evening he pointed out the defendant to a Guard as one of the men who took the motor car.

Guard 155 B gave evidence of arresting the defendant, who treated the whole thing as a huge joke.

Station Sergeant Sheridan stated that when charged the defendant denied the offence, and was in a "light-hearted mood over the whole thing."

In cross-examination, the witness admitted that the defendant jocosely suggested that his finger prints should be taken.

ACCUSED MAN'S DENIAL.

The defendant, who stated that he was engaged upon research work at University College, denied the charge, and said that at the time the car was stated to have been stolen he was in the Grafton Picture House. When arrested he treated the thing as a joke. If evidence as to his character was required, he could produce half of the staff of University College. He could only say of the evidence of Bloomfield that it was due to mistaken identity or that he had a double in the city.

Asked if he could drive a motor car, the defendant said that he could not.

George Callaghan, a graduate of science in University College, stated that he was at the Grafton street Picture House on the night of the alleged larceny, and from the conversation which he had the next day with the accused man about the programme he gave him the impression of having been present when the pictures were screened. He described the charge against the defendant and his arrest as being farcical.

Mr. Collins advised the accused man, in his own interest, to get a solicitor, and not to treat the proceedings as a joke. Those watchers of cars on the streets, he said, were very keen observers. He remarked that it should be shown how, where and by whom the car was found.

Sergeant Sheridan explained that the car was found abandoned on Brookfield road, at Kilmainham.

Mr. Collins—You will have to prove that by evidence.

The defendant was remanded until Thursday on bail.

FALSE FIRE ALARM IN DUBLIN.

FINE OF £20 IMPOSED.

Joseph Edelstein (55), of no fixed address, was fined £20, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment, for breaking the glass in a fire alarm box in Dame street, Dublin, and giving a false alarm, as the result of which the fire brigade at Tara street turned out.

USE OF HACKNEY MOTOR CAR.

(BEFORE MR. LITTLE.)

Patrick Ryan, 52 Lower Clanbrassil street, Dublin, was fined £20, mitigated to £3, for using a hackney motor car for private purposes.

PONY TO BE DESTROYED.

Sergeant Murray (9 B) summoned Michael Hagan, Milltown Hill, for ill-treating a pony by working it without shoes.

It was stated that the animal was very old.

Mr. Little made an order that the animal be destroyed.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

KILDARE MAN KILLED BY 'BUS.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE FAILS.

Eli Toghill, a 'bus driver, was charged with the manslaughter of Christopher Henry (62), of Celbridge, who was knocked down and killed by a 'bus driven by defendant at Mount street Bridge, Dublin, on August 15th last.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C. (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor), who prosecuted, said that Henry was proceeding to his home in Celbridge between 4 and 5 o'clock on the evening of August 15th last when the accident occurred. The defendant, on being signalled by the conductor that the tram was going to stop, swerved to the right of the tram, with the result that Henry was knocked down and killed.

John Green, the tram conductor, said that the defendant was coming up behind him at a reasonable speed when he signalled to him that the tram was going to stop.

Eli Toghill, giving evidence, said that he did everything possible to avoid the accident. He was travelling at four or five miles per hour, and sounded his horn.

The jury found defendant "Not Guilty," and he was discharged.

BURSTING OF A BOTTLE.

DERRY ACTION FAILS.

At Londonderry Recorder's Court last Saturday, before Judge Osborne, Daniel M'Cartney, 38 Bishop street, Derry, master window cleaner, brought an action for £10 10s. for loss and damage sustained by plaintiff by reason of breach of contract in the sale of a bottle of American ice-cream soda, the defendant being Nellie M'Kenna, shopkeeper, Bishop street.

Mr. J. O. H. Long (instructed by Mr. A. Robb) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. C. MacDermott (instructed by Mr. H. C. O'Doherty) for the defendant.

Plaintiff's case was that he purchased the bottle of ice-cream soda from the defendant, and when opening it it burst and injured his right hand, incapacitating him for three weeks.

Defendant said that when she spoke to Mr. Madden, the manufacturer, about the complaint Mr. Madden said that he would defend the case.

The judge held that there was no negligence on the part of the defendant; plaintiff did not rely on defendant's skill and judgment, and there was no sale by description. Accordingly, plaintiff failed to prove his case, and he must dismiss it.

At a meeting of the trustees of the British Museum yesterday the Archbishop of Canterbury was elected to fill a vacancy in the trust caused by the resignation of Lord Kilbracken.

Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Price 5s. Sold by all Chemists and Stores; or post free from proprietors. Martin, Chemist, Southampton. —(Advt.)

A Regal Restaurant for DUBLIN

Opening Thurs. Nov. 8

It has come at last! The Restaurant Dublin has been waiting for. A rendezvous worthy of our Capital and expressive of its social life. On Thursday next the doors of the New Plaza Restaurant will be flung wide in welcome to all who appreciate good food served in an atmosphere of comfort, luxury, refinement and good taste.

Furnishing and fittings are on a sumptuous scale, never before seen in Ireland. Shaded lights, soft carpets and sweet music create an air of distinction in which every meal is a banquet.

Cleanliness, method and efficiency seem inevitable in such surroundings, and the aim of the Proprietors is to give a new meaning to the word "Service" as applied to catering.

600 to 1,000 people can sit down at table, and every patron can be assured that each morsel has been prepared by one of the eight French Chefs, who work under the direction of the head Chef, lately Chef de Cuisine of the famous Palais George V., Paris.

There is a menu at which you stare in amazement. Such variety suggests an organisation so complex and clever that the average man is lost in admiration, and the most fickle appetite becomes lively at a reading. Come on Thursday next, or as soon after as possible, and give yourself a treat.

Hours: 12 noon till 1 a.m.

The Kitchen
The Kitchen is as perfect in its appointments, as clever in its conception and as vast in its scope as the impressive Salle a Manger. Eight French Chefs, six Irish Boys in training, and a staff of assistants work here under the direction of Monsieur Geldof. Stainless Steel Stewpans (the latest and best improvement in cooking utensils) are used, together with every modern device to ensure speed, hygiene and efficiency.

The Service
Sixty experienced waiters and waitresses devote their energies to ensuring the comfort and obeying the wishes of patrons. The restaurant is planned to facilitate rapid service.

The Accommodation
Over six hundred guests can normally be accommodated, with ample space to move round tables. A thousand can sit down in comfort when tables are adapted for a dinner or banquet.

The Management
Monsieur Geldof, well known in Dublin catering circles, is in complete charge of the restaurant and organisation of catering for Banquets and Dinners. His reputation is a guarantee of perfect Continental cooking and delightful variety in the menus.

Special Parties
On account of its association with the magnificent Plaza Ballroom, no place in Ireland can compare with the Plaza Restaurant as a venue for those who want to entertain their friends to a party under the most delightful conditions. Every facility and special service is given to those who come and talk their plans over with the management.

Banquets and Dinners
With its big staff, enormous resources and vast accommodation, the Plaza Restaurant offers facilities for Banquets and Dinners which cannot be approached elsewhere. Yet, terms are strictly moderate.

Heating and Ventilation
Perfectly even heating is assured in all parts of the restaurant by the most modern and healthful system. There is an unvarying influx of fresh air, and, at the same time, a complete absence of draughts.

Supper and Theatre Parties
The Restaurant opens daily at 12 noon, and does not close till 1 a.m., thus allowing ample time for late suppers and theatre parties.

THE PLAZA RESTAURANT
MID. ABBEY ST. DUBLIN
McC

TYRONE PUBLICAN FINED £5.

At Castlederg Petty Sessions last Saturday, Mrs. Margaret O'Kane, publican, Killen, was summoned for having her premises open at 12.50 a.m. on September 29 last, on the occasion of a dance in Killen Orange Hall, and also for selling drink on the same occasion.

The defendant denied the charge, and stated that no sale had taken place after the closing hour.

The Court convicted, and imposed a fine of £5, the conviction not to be recorded on the licence.

IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

RAISING THE ASSUAN DAM.

HARNESSING THE EQUATORIAL LAKES.

(By "T. B. F.")

THE Egyptian Government has in contemplation three great irrigation schemes, completing the work which began with the construction of the Assuan Dam, in 1899. One of the projects involves the raising of the height of the Assuan Dam for the second time, and it is expected that the contract, which will run to something like three and a half millions sterling, will be given out in April or May of next year.

Another enterprise which will probably be launched in November is the construction of a dam at Gebel Aulia, and the third scheme is the building of a similar dam for the specific collection and control of the waters from Lake Albert. As regards the last-mentioned undertaking, however, nothing can be done until the Sud channel has been diverted—an operation which, according to the most sanguine estimates, will occupy at least fifteen years.

The spirit in which these vast extensions of works of irrigation, the value of which has been proved beyond all question, is regarded constitutes at once a striking vindication of the prescience of the designer of the first dam, Willcocks, the eminent engineer, and a clear demonstration of the fact that the lessons of experience have not been lost.

DEBT TO THE NILE.

Egypt is, in a very literal sense, what Herodotus described it, "The Gift of the Nile." That is to say, it extends only so far as the inundation of the river spreads its layer of alluvial sediment, and so renders the soil capable of cultivation. Yet, although the vital importance of irrigation was clearly recognised, as a factor indispensable to the very life and prosperity of the nation, over 7,000 years elapsed before any real effort was made to substitute for the primitive and entirely inadequate basin irrigation, a system of perennial irrigation.

It was left to the Albanian soldier, Mehemet Ali, on his accession to the Pashalik, well over a century ago, to give the first stimulus to the movement for the storage of the surplus waters of the flood by means of reservoirs. He is personally credited with urging upon his chief engineer, Linant Pasha, the expediency of adopting measures for storing the flood waters for use in the summer. Linant Pasha arrived at the conclusion that reservoirs were too expensive, but recommended Gebel Silsila as a suitable site for a weir and canal head. According to Willcocks, the failure of the barrages and weirs at the head of the Delta discouraged the Viceroy, who would not face the responsibility of undertaking new works, and the question dropped.

THE EQUATORIAL LAKES.

Similar doubts and hesitation prevented the adoption of other solutions offered for the determination of one of the greatest problems that confronted the Egyptian administration. In 1880 a Frenchman, Count de la Motte, propounded a plan for the erection of a dam at Gebel Silsila, and the construction of a reservoir below it acpable of holding 200 milliards of cubic feet of water. The scheme was rejected because of its formidable cost—£4,000,000, exclusive of compensations.

Attention was next claimed by a proposal of an American, Mr. Cope Whitehouse, for the utilisation of the Wady Rayan, a depression in the desert, as a reservoir. Colonel Western, Director-General of Works, was actually deputed to investigate the feasibility of this scheme, but nothing came of it. Then the brilliant idea of utilising the Equatorial Lakes as reservoirs occurred to Willcocks, who had been closely studying the subject. His view was that the utilisation of the lakes at the sources of the Blue and White Niles, and the clearing of the water-way of the White Nile, would be sufficient to accomplish all that Egypt needed.

Willcocks, something of a visionary as well as an engineer of unusual insight and genius, looked beyond Egypt itself for the wherewithal for creating a new Egypt, all the richer and greater by virtue of the assurance of protection from the worst consequences of drought and the extension of its cultivable areas of land. The great equatorial lakes offered inexhaustible supplies of water, and, with Lombardy's example of the influence of liberal irrigation of the land on the wealth of a country as his inspiration, he proposed to harness them to the service of the Egyptian nation.

CASSEL TO THE RESCUE.

In a report on "Perennial Irrigation and Flood Protection for Egypt," published in 1894, he pointed out that "both the Victoria and Albert Lakes lend themselves to be utilised as reservoirs, as they have rocky cills at their outlets, while Albert and Tsana Lakes by their convenient size are eminently suited for regulating basins." He added that—"The day these works are carried out at the sources of the Nile the lakes will take their proper place in the economy of the water supply, and we shall be able to say of them in their entirety, as we can say of them to-day in their degree, that what the snows of the Alps are to the Po, Lakes Victoria Nyanza and Tsana are to the Nile, and what the Italian Lakes are to the plains of Lombardy, Lake Albert is to the land of Egypt."

These arguments were clinched by convincing statistics. Lake Tsana or Dembea, at the sources of the Blue Nile, has an area of 3,000,000,000 square metres, the catchment basin covering 18,000,000,000 square metres. Lakes Victoria and Albert, at the sources of the White Nile, have areas of 70,000,000,000 and 4,500,000,000 square metres respectively. In each case the annual rainfall is sufficient to maintain regularity of supplies.

Willcocks prepared three reports on the subject. His final report, containing plans and estimates, seems to have staggered the Public Debt Commissioners, who controlled the surplus at the disposal of the Egyptian Government, and they refused to provide funds for the undertakings. History was once again repeated, and the plans were pigeon-holed. In 1898, however, Sir Ernest Cassel came to the rescue with an offer to finance the scheme. The offer was accepted, and work on Willcocks's designs was begun in 1895.

Willcocks had planned a dam of an entirely new and original type, allowing the early floods laden with deposits free and unimpeded passage, but trapping the comparatively clear waters of the terminal inundations and early percolations, and storing them for future use.

The dam was pierced by 180 openings, of which 140 were undersluices of 23 feet by 6½ feet capacity apiece, and 40 upper sluices measuring 11½ feet by 6½ feet apiece. The total sluiceway was 24,000 square feet, and the estimated maximum flood was 475,000 cubic feet per second.

Nominally it was designed to hold up thirty-five milliards of cubic feet of water, but actually its capacity was equal to the impounding of seventy milliards of cubic feet. Its total length was 1½ miles; its maximum height from the foundations about 130 feet, and something like 1,000,000 tons of masonry were used in its construction. It raised the level of the Nile for 140 miles above the first cataract, and the difference of the level of the water above and below was 67 feet. Navigation was furnished by a series of four locks, of 260 feet by 32 feet apiece.

THE DREAM FULFILLED.

The water thus trapped was sufficient for the irrigation of 600,000 acres of sugar cane and cotton, and was estimated to be worth £20,000,000 to the country. Egypt needs, however, for its full development at least 200 milliards of cubic feet of water, and, though the Assuan Dam was only opened by the Duke of Connaught in 1902, it was decided five years later to heighten and thicken it at a cost of £1,520,000. The storage capacity was thus increased from 980,000,000 to 2,420,000,000 cubic metres. The water level was raised to the extent of 23 feet, bringing over 6,000,000 acres within cultivation.

The latest scheme for again raising the Assuan Dam marks the fulfilment of the dream which filled the mind of Willcocks—the provision of a water supply adequate to the requirements of a country developing along modern lines. The early fears that the reservoir would be likely to silt up with the material that comes down the Nile have been completely dispelled. The nightmare presented by the dreaded "green" water has been banished from Cairo, and, in short, perennial irrigation has brought to a thirsty land hopes and possibilities probably far beyond anything that ever entered the head of the mightiest of the Pharaohs.

AN IRISHMAN'S DIARY.

Motor Cars in Dublin : Some Irish Musicians : "Thrums" Imperilled.
Lord Hugh Cecil : A Limerick Pilot : Kingstown Pavilion.
Automatic Machines : Caravans.

Caravan Corner.

Recently I have derived considerable interest from the piece of waste land opposite Black Horse Bridge, beyond Inchicore. It seems to be a regular pitch for gypsy caravans. The first I noticed was there for a week, and hung out its washing on a Monday morning. One day I saw it fraternising with a Ford lorry converted into a wandering residence. Then both disappeared. But yesterday their place was occupied by another house on wheels, like the first it was a horse-drawn vehicle. It first attracted me by its shape, not the ordinary oblong hut, but more like the Boer trekking carts, with a semi-circular roof. The walls and doors were dark green, which seems to be the most popular colour, picked out with yellow horseshoes and gilt decorations. Gayest of all was the doorway, lavishly bound with brass, twinkling in the sun; far outshining every motor that passed by.

Motor Traffic.

The great increase in the number of motor cars in Dublin in the last few years has led to the need for garage accommodation in the city. Comparatively few owner-drivers care to go to the expense of putting up their cars in the garages provided by dealers and others, with the result that the streets off the main thoroughfares are becoming more and more congested with vehicles "parked" there by their owners.

One owner-driver tells me that he recently took his car to its usual stand in Molesworth street, but he found that there was no room for it, and he was eventually obliged to take the car to a quiet street, which is nearly five minutes' walk from his office. On this occasion there were over forty motors parked in Molesworth street.

At the present rate of increase in the numbers of motor cars it will soon be quite impossible to find a convenient place to leave a car for any length of time.

Large covered garages for the use of the general public at a nominal fee appear to be a necessity in order that the streets may be left free for moving traffic. Another consideration is the protection of the cars themselves from the weather, and it would appear that owners might bring their efforts to bear on the problem with a view to making some co-operative arrangement for the provision of large central garages.

A Car for a "Song."

Passing down Dawson street recently, writes a friend, I stopped to admire one of the latest examples of the combined arts of the engineer and the coachbuilder. It was John Count McCormack's new car from which he had just emerged. He was recognised by two horny-handed sons of toil, one of whom asked the other what he thought was the cost of the turn-out. The answer—instant and spontaneous—was worthy of Dublin's best traditions. "Ah, shure—he got it for a song."

Lady Dorothie Moore.

Lady Dorothie Moore, who has been unanimously elected President of the Tipperary Agricultural and Industrial Show Society, is the second daughter of the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond and the late Countess of Denbigh, daughter of the eighth Baron Clifford of Chudleigh. On the outbreak of the European War Lady Dorothie was among the early volunteers, and served with the Ambulance Corps in Flanders for several years, winning much distinction for her services. She was mentioned several times in French despatches, and was awarded the British Military Medal, the 1914 Star, the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and the *Croix de Guerre*.

LADY D. MOORE.

In 1917 she married Captain Charles Joseph O'Hara Moore, M.C., Irish Guards, second and only surviving son of the late Arthur Moore, of Mooresfort, County Tipperary, of which county he was D.L. and J.P. He represented Clonmel in Parliament from 1874 to 1885, and Derry from 1899 to 1900. He was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire in 1879, and was Chamberlain to the Pope for several years.

On his death in 1904 Captain Moore succeeded to the family estates, and since his marriage he and Lady Dorothie have resided chiefly at Mooresfort, and take a great interest in local affairs and in all kinds of sport, especially racing and hunting.

A Genial Limerick Man.

Congratulations to Mr. Michael Joyce, of Limerick, on the celebration of the golden jubilee of his marriage. I notice that his friends in Limerick did not fail to mark the event, and among those further afield who wrote regretting their inability to be present on the occasion were Sir Thomas Myles, himself a Limerick man; Right Hon. James McMahon, and Mr. William Field, ex-M.P. Mr. Joyce will, of course, be remembered chiefly as the breezy, bluff seafaring man whom Limerick City sent to represent it in 1900, and who retained the seat till 1918, when *Sinn Féin* definitely displaced the old Irish Party.

A colleague who was present in the Press Gallery at Westminster when Mr. Joyce delivered his maiden speech tells me that it was a wonderful effort and quite captivated the House. A pilot in the Shannon all his life, Mr. Joyce commended himself to the tender mercies of the suave Speaker Gully of those days and asked him to guide him through "the shoals and quicksands of parliamentary procedure," a touch which was greatly relished and loudly applauded. Mr. Joyce was soon dubbed "the pilot of the House," and became immensely popular. In addition to his duty as an Irish representative, he soon became the acknowledged mouthpiece in the House of Commons for all matters concerning the interests of seafaring men, and especially pilots. He was made President of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association in 1910. Mr. Joyce, who is now in the seventies, served as Mayor of Limerick in 1905-6.

Lord Hugh Sixty.

It is remarkable how well the Cecils, who all look so pale, sedentary and delicate, withstand the ravages of time. The Earl of Balfour is the outstanding example, of course, still making sprightly juvenile acknowledgments of a presentation arm chair in which to couch his octogenarian figure. He was so delicate in his younger days that the doctors ordered him to live abroad. He took to politics for his health instead.

LORD H. CECIL.

The three brothers, Lord Salisbury, Viscount Cecil, and Lord Hugh, though the first-named has long suffered from deafness, are still slim, active figures. Yet Lord Hugh himself is now sixty. He is the most brilliant of all the Cecils, with the closest resemblance in figure and mind to his distinguished father as a young man. It would be impossible, however, for even Max Beerbohm to picture Lord Hugh with the late Lord Salisbury's long Victorian beard and portly figure.

Light, Sir!

We are familiar with the machine which delivers packets of cigarettes or other things when coins are dropped into them. They stick occasionally, but that only provides a little excitement for anyone passing. In London I once gathered quite a large crowd in my efforts to get either cigarettes or coins out of the machine. Ultimately a policeman came on the scene, took my name and address, and in a few days after my money was returned by an official of the machine company.

In America they have improved on this. For some time they have had in New York a cigarette machine which gives change and says "Thank you" to the purchaser, and now there is being introduced a machine which is an improvement upon this. The new machine saves the purchaser the trouble of lighting his cigarette himself. On a coin being dropped into the machine a cigarette falls into position in which an incandescent electric wire sets it alight, and the purchaser can start puffing at once.

The manufacturers of matches may be angered by this, but until someone invents a wire for lighting pipes they have nothing to fear. The pipe-smoker is probably the greatest contributor to the profits of the match manufacturer. Look at the array of burnt matches which gathers about a pipe-smoker in an hour, and you will conclude that he should receive a bonus from those who make matches.

Villadom and Garages.

As a glaring illustration of the losses which even property owners suffer owing to the inability of the City Commissioners or any other public authority to prevent the defiance of every canon of architecture or public amenity, I would like to mention a particular garage and yard full of derelict motor vehicles, apparently waiting the knacker's attention. This eyesore has recently come into existence on a leading suburban road, and is surrounded by a number of newly-built villas. The active indignation of the residents and the owners of the adjoining property, is, apparently, futile. They are quite powerless to prevent, or even to abate, what is nothing less than a public scandal—but the law is with the wrecker. In any city with the most slender town-planning powers such a thing would be impossible.

New Tenements.

Much more serious, however, is the fact that Dublin is being rebuilt without any general plan or design. For some reason which it is difficult to fathom the City Commissioners appear to be reverting to the discredited idea of building blocks of three and four tenements in various parts of the old city. Plans for such tenement schemes, amounting to over £500,000, have been passed without any kind of public discussion. In one case the new tenements are designed to "house" 60 or 70 people on each acre. Most of these people—presumably those who are poorly paid and badly nourished—will have the privilege of climbing up several flights of stairways many times each day.

Buiid Outside.

Surely with our new systems of cheap and quick transport, what we really want is more Killesters—with open spaces and allotments. There is no lack of applicants for such accommodation. Tens of thousands of citizens would compete for their occupation and amenities and so reduce the terrible congestion which new city tenements can only serve to increase.

If the fact that the City Commissioners have no power to promote and finance housing schemes outside the boundaries of the present city the case for hurrying forward "Greater Dublin" is surely irresistible.

Irish Musical Values.

The musical *causerie* which is at present taking place in Mr. Justice Hanna's Court in connection with the review of a book of Irish folk songs is being watched with intense interest by the public. The question of musical values in connection with Irish music had been a long and much debated subject. Sir Charles Villiers Stanford stated that the formation of the Council for the Preservation and Publication of the Melodies of Ireland, founded in 1851, with such charter members as the late Duke of Leinster, Sir Francis Brady, W. R. Wilde (the father of Oscar Wilde), William Graves (Bishop of Limerick), W. F. Burton (Director of the National Gallery), Benjamin Lee Guinness (father of the late Lord Ardilaun), William Stokes, Dr. Todd, with Dr. Petrie as President, make a particular point of the word "Preservation" in connection with the objects of the Society. At that time Sir Charles says that Ireland officially was teaching its children Irish music, as prepared for them by the national poet, Tom Moore.

Petrie and Moore.

Petrie and his co-worker, Bunting, realised the havoc which was being made with the Irish airs by Moore. Petrie and Bunting in their researches had laid bare a "mine of treasures which no other country could surpass, if, indeed, it could equal in quality or quantity." Tom Moore, who was writing verse, and his collaborator, Sir John Stevenson, were far from being pious in ransacking all the old collections to suit the former's song. Sir Charles tells us that if Moore satisfied himself with a tragic or romantic poem, he would ruthlessly twist a "ploughman's whistle" or a reel to fit it.

It was this "transmogrification" that Petrie and Bunting objected to, and hence the word "Preservation" in the name of the Society.

Stanford's Irish Symphony.

To the outside world Stanford's Irish Symphony was an introduction to Irish music. This symphony was played in all the great capitals of Europe at the time when his friend, Brahms, was also enthusiastic over Irish airs. Indeed, the German critics, when they first heard Stanford's Symphony, believed it was based on Brahms' E Minor Symphony (No. 4), whereas Stanford had to explain that the slow movement of Brahms' work begins with a phrase, which is note for note identical with a passage in the slow movement of Stanford's. The latter, however, takes his from an old Irish lament from Petrie's collection, which he preserved as closely as possible to the original. Petrie had noted down his tunes like a routined musician from the people in Arranmore and the wilds of the West as he sat by the turf fires in the cottages. He preserved the modal scale which gives the chief distinction of the melody, and it was this which Moore changed.

Dublin's Seaside Cinema.

It is difficult to believe that a quarter of a century has flown by since the enterprise of Kingstown citizens gave Dublin its first seaside recreation hall—the only adequate building of its kind yet available. So I take the opportunity to offer my congratulations to Sir Thomas Robinson and his co-directors on the silver jubilee of their "Cinema-in-a-Garden-by-the-Sea." When the original building was destroyed by fire, a few hours before its platform was to have been occupied by Horatio Bottomley in 1915, the residents feared that their principal pleasure resort was a thing of the past. But pluck and determination won the day, and, in spite of war-time difficulties, a new and better building soon appeared, with surrounding shrubberies and rock gardens.

The Gogan Family.

To Mr. Thomas J. Gogan, the general manager of the Pavilion for the last eleven years, and to his wife—Madame Lucy Donnelly—its musical director, I offer my heartiest salutations. Since they took charge many difficulties have been surmounted, and things have gone with a swing. They have the knack of giving a critical public both what it wants to see and what it wants to hear.

MR. T. GOGAN.

A cousin of Mr. Liam Gogan, the Assistant Curator of the National Museum, the pavilion manager belongs to a family which is usefully active in many directions in its native city. With one of his brothers an active member of the Rathmines Council, another a member of the Free State Air Force, and another the manager of a leading Dublin industrial undertaking, he has special reasons to remain with us. And I am glad to hear that he is a firm believer in the future possibilities of Kingstown.

"Thrums" in Danger.

Simultaneously with the publication of "Peter Pan" comes the news that the house in which Sir James Barrie was born is in danger of demolition. "Thrums," or Kirriemuir, as the gazetteer calls the place, like all other towns, must make provision for the all-conquering motor car, and the scheme of "improvements" outlined by the local Council involves the demolition of Barrie's birthplace and the adjoining wash-house in which he conducted his boyish "theatre."

The house with the famous "Window in Thrums" is not affected by these threats. That house stands away from the stream of traffic on the top of a hill, and it carries a small notice-board indicating that it is the house made famous by Barrie's early novel.

The house which it is proposed to demolish, however, bears no indication that the famous novelist and dramatist was born within its walls, but now that its very existence is threatened there is a movement not only to preserve it intact, but also to place upon its outer wall a tablet indicating that it is the birthplace of Sir James Barrie. The whole county of Forfar is now excited about the matter, and it is possible that the motorist in Kirriemuir may have to take some other route.

Nassau Street Tram Stop.

I have heard many Dublin people complaining about the difficulties of catching trams in the evening in Nassau street, just opposite to Dawson street corner.

After about six o'clock three or four cabs take up a stand just where the tram stops and remain there for the evening. People then have their choice of either standing out in the street and being run over by passing motor cars, or rushing out at the last moment, from under the horse's head, to catch the tram. It is obviously impossible, with the cabs in the way, to signal to the tram conductor.

Restaurants in adjacent streets are open till a late hour; there are clubs, hotels and flats in this neighbourhood, and people going to and from these places do not like to be compelled to wait at a spot that for the time being has been turned into a stable, with all its disadvantages.

QUIDNUNC.

NOVEL-WRITING FALLACY.

DEMAND FOR SHORT STORIES.

WHY SO FEW ARE FORTHCOMING.

(By "A PUBLISHER'S READER.")

WE hope that it is only for a short time that Stacy Aumonier has left us, and that his quest for health in the Alps will be quickly successful. He is among the peerage of our short story writers, and that peerage is limited in numbers. Short story writers, like poets, are born, not made. Perhaps, it would be better to take it a step further and say that short-story writers are born, not "discovered."

Why should this be? It is because the great majority of those who have any facility with the pen turn their attention to the novel. We cannot blink the fact that, whatever their artistic aspirations, the prospective money-return flogs them to what is really a tremendous task; but herein lies the fallacy. The money-return from novel-writing is woefully small. If one makes £25 out of a first novel, that is very good. If one makes £50, that is beyond the average, and to make £100 is, indeed, rare.

Astonishing figures, these, to those who know nothing of the publishing world! They are correct, however, and can be vouched for by thousands of novelists whose bitter disappointment came after their books had been published. If we omit those very rare instances when a "best-seller" has been found, nine out of ten new novelists can scarcely earn their bread and butter. More than half of those whose names are comparatively well known are "spare-time" writers, being engaged in other occupations upon which they largely depend for a living.

THE PROFITS.

Also, nearly all our successful writers have made their way *via* the short story. When it is realised that a short story, which may be written in a day, can bring as big a return as a novel which may take a year, it is surprising that more writers of some talent do not exclusively apply themselves to this form of art till some success has been gained. It can lead to big things, and, if we quote figures of those at the top, it is because of the encouragement it gives, and not because there is the likelihood of the same rewards being within the reach of everybody.

Several writers get from £500 to £750 for every short story that they write. £100 for a short story is quite a common price; £250 is by no means unusual. These prices are obtained for publication rights in both England and America, and, while such well-known short story writers as Stacy Aumonier, Arnold Bennett, W. W. Jacobs and Captain Frank Shaw (it is only possible to mention a few) can sell all their work in America, there are a host of others whose names are unknown to the general public who can sell their work in both countries.

To consider the English market only, there are many publications which pay to beginners from three to four guineas *per* thousand words, and the average short story may be taken at four thousand words. Twelve to sixteen guineas is, therefore, quite a good return, and, if the story is suited to the American market, it may, in addition, bring in anything from twenty-five to fifty guineas to a new writer.

SCARCITY OF WRITERS.

Again, the number of new novels published is very small. There are about 1,000 short stories published every month in these countries, and more would be published if they could be obtained. As an example of this, a leading newspaper published a series of short stories during the summer, but the supply ran out, and they announced that they would continue it later, as there was a shortage of stories of the quality demanded.

Publishers have offered prizes from time to time in the hope of discovering new novelists. So, also, have the fiction magazines, but the latter have dropped it. This is because they have tried it before and found no new short story writers. The work submitted for the competitions was, for the most part, hopeless.

That is explained by the fact that those who sit down to attempt a short story do not know what a short story is. Many have the idea that it is a short novel, whereas the novel and short story have nothing whatever in common. Nothing is easier to sell than a good short story; nothing more difficult than a mediocre novel unless one is lucky enough to find a publisher who is willing to take a gambling chance in the hope that the fickle public may turn it into a "best-seller."

The technique must be learned to get anything out of a piano or any musical instrument; so, also, with the short story, which is an individual branch of art. The novel has no technique. It represents the big drum in the literary band, and, perhaps, it is for this reason that many writers perspire in trying to get something out of it.

A FILM OF THE WEEK.

"CONFETTI" AT THE METROPOLE CINEMA.

The First National Company are to be congratulated on the excellent standard they have achieved in the all-British production, "Confetti," which is being shown at the Metropole Cinema, Dublin.

There is nothing very new in the entertaining story, but the old story of the love affairs of a middle-aged bachelor with two women has been re-dressed and presented in as attractive a setting as possible.

It is the man's misfortune that he has lived forty years without marrying, and then, when he has calmly and deliberately decided to be joined in marriage with a lady of charm and beauty, but not too young, he meets and becomes hopelessly enamoured of a maiden of sweet sixteen. The main purpose of the film is to point the moral—"Age to age and youth to youth"; and so it is that the young girl, entering into the whirl of society, sees less in the attentions and presents of her mature admirer than in the warm, fresh love of a humble young man.

Before the girl awakes to a real appreciation of this, the picture carries one through a number of lively scenes of carnival and pleasure-making. These have been very attractively and well handled, though at times they are rather cramped and "stagey" in their suggestion. The company has been very well chosen, with prime position taken by Jack Buchanan, the popular English actor. He carries the part of the forty-year-old Count with, perhaps, a little too much seriousness. That also is the one failing of Annette Benson, whose heart-burnings at realising that she is thirty years are very hard to appreciate in these days, when a woman is no older than she dresses.

There is a special interest in the picture in that the part of the scheming old Countess, who is responsible for the crosses and trials of the lovers, is played by Sydney Fairbrother, the actress who is appearing with Owen Nares at the Gaiety Theatre this week. A very clever study she makes of the part, too. Andrée Sayre and Robin Carlo, as the young lovers, are ideally cast. If the film does not aim at a "super-production," it is quite an excellent piece of work.

In a heavy gale, while off the Farne islands, the steam drifter Loch Spynie, which arrived at Lossiemouth yesterday, had its funnel blown off. Several of the crew had a narrow escape.

MUSICAL RECITALS AT BALLSBRIDGE.

MISS JELLY D'ARANYI.

The first recital in the Royal Dublin Society's new course was given yesterday afternoon in a crowded hall. Miss Jelly D'Aranyi has attracted large audiences ever since that recital—in the days when the Royal Dublin Society had to use the Theatre Royal—at which her artistry made its first appeal to members of the Society. It seems likely, however, that the recitals will be well attended throughout the session; for the Society has its full number of members, many of whom joined for the sake of the music, and, in addition, the new arrangement permitting purchase of season tickets by non-members must have appealed to a large number. Fortunately, the hall at Ballsbridge is excellent in its acoustics, so that the delicacies of the intricate chamber music played there are not lost.

Miss D'Aranyi's visits under the auspices of the Society are particularly pleasing, because, besides being a violinist to whom one would listen gladly in any circumstances, she has devoted her art specially to the interpretation of music that has the intellectual appeal associated with chamber music. Yesterday, as on former occasions, she had the assistance of Mrs. Ethel Hobday as pianist. The co-operation of the two players in the Brahms Sonata in A major, at the outset of the recital, was quite admirable, predominance being yielded to the violinist without too much effacement of the pianoforte part. The Sonata has had a place in many of the Society's recital programmes in the course of the last thirty years, and some of the older members had for that reason a peculiar pleasure in hearing Miss D'Aranyi's cultured enunciation of the themes.

A Bach concerto in E major was well in Miss D'Aranyi's special vein and yielded many delightful moments. As to the skill which she brings to the performance of this music, one note alone was enough to prove it—that long-drawn note which begins the violin part of the adagio. How steady was her bow along its whole length, with not a wavering of tone even for the fraction of a second! How free the movement of the bow-arm in the vigorous allegro passages! It was a performance that would have filled old John Sebastian with glowing pleasure.

Something of Bach's courage to go on and on till the theme is proved to have possibilities far beyond the hearer's initial expectation reappeared, but in an idiom as different as could be, in the rhapsody, "The Lark Ascending," by Vaughan-Williams, a work which by its manner of passing a folk-air through subjective phases, as well as by its drawing of inspiration from the stimuli of the English countryside, recalled the music of Frederick Delius. Very serenely and surely the violinist took hold of this music and drew the audience with her in rapt attention to its meditative course. From that we passed to the highly coloured music of de Falla's Suite Populaire Espagnole, each of its six little movements a picture of Spanish folk-life. Now we have travelled far from Bach, and have seen the violin used in a technique that would have surprised the old master. He, probably, would have had a better understanding of the dashing Huhay piece with which Miss D'Aranyi concluded the afternoon recital; for Hubay, like Bach, was more concerned with display of technique for its own sake than with the use of the violin range as a palette of colours.

The night programme included a Mozart concerto as well as more Bach.

OBBLIGATO.

POETRY IN SPEECH AND SONG

A JOINT RECITAL.

A musical critic hardly can be fair to an elocutionist. When Miss Marjorie Gullan (for whom the word "elocutionist" seems inadequate) spoke splendid passages of poetry last night in the course of the recital in the Abbey Lecture Hall, Dublin, one could not help but think of the musical settings these passages ought to have. Most of them, of course, have received musical treatment—nearly all the lyrics and ballads, and some of the sonnets and odes; even, also, one of her Biblical passages. Milton's lines, "At a solemn musick," are familiar to musicians in Parry's noble setting, "Blest Pair of Sirens."

Elocution, however, has its own value, as it has its own technique. Miss Gullan exalts the value and commands the technique. Her performance was interesting to musicians, as displaying many qualities that belong equally to good vocalism. Presence, command of vocal colour, and power to impose the mood of the piece on hearers—these are among the important elements common to both forms of art. The elocutionist has to do without the important aid supplied to the vocalist by musical accompaniment. I admired Miss Gullan's resources. She held her audience in close attention to her delivery of poetic passages of greatly varying import. Her programme, covering a wide range of subject matter, mood and form, from Elizabethan lyrics to modern poetry, and from folk ballads to the English Bible, was impressive and pleasing.

Miss Florence Mills Forsyth has many of the qualities that are included in good elocution. In one way musical settings helped her, but they also required her to toe more precise lines. She had to do not only what the words required, but what the composer's demands imposed on the voice. She has a bright soprano voice, which she uses very cleverly; but in giving a recital of songs covering, like Miss Gullan's poetry, a wide range of moods and styles, she is hampered by the want of that variety of vocal tone-colour which seems to be more usually the possession of mezzo-soprano than of pure soprano singers. In other factors of song interpretation she was well equipped, and her singing of an exacting list of songs—well arranged, on the whole, though Leo's "Song of Joy" was too trying a song to place at the end of the heaviest group—was enjoyable and creditable. With the programme of her former recital in mind, it must be remarked that she has mastered a great range of songs of all schools. She sings in several languages—one might add, dialects—and ranges from the long melodic phrases of Bach to the homely utterance of the folk-ballad.

After the concert a select company assembled at the Hibernian Hotel, on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. W. Mills Forsyth, to meet Miss Gullan.

OBBLIGATO.

GEORGE MOZART RETURNS.

CLEVER TURNS AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

A very good variety programme is being presented at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, this week. After a long absence that inimitable comedian, George Mozart, returns to give us a number of character studies of well-known political personalities, and also a series of imitations of modern life. It is wonderful what he can do with the shaping of a hat. Although Mr. Mozart has passed his *première jeunesse*, he still retains the characteristics which have made his name famous as a comedian.

Another very captivating item is that in which the Sisters Houston appear. Notwithstanding their youth, they are regarded as old favourites in Dublin, and the large audience accorded them a flattering reception. Marie Lawton is an excellent vocalist, who plays the harp and the piano to the delight of her audience. Harry Pantz and Company give an acrobatic show of a novel and clever kind. Morris and Cowley are admirable vocal and burlesque comedians. Tom E. Hughes, in his character sketches as the "rag-tag" of vanity and in the song "Jealousy," won the appreciation of the audience. The Gladiators, two strong men, are good to see in their work. "Art in Athletics." The Jays present an electrical musical act on a darkened stage, in which a woman plays some popular airs on the xylophone, while something representing television floats about in the air.

THE OLYMPIA.

"Caper Sauce," at Olympia Theatre this week, is an entertainment containing much variety. The Kitty Denton Girls appear in several good dancing numbers, and the Oceuza Trio's clever juggling was very popular. George Mayfield's comic turns are amongst the best features in the show. Some good singing is contributed by F. Shaw, James Holland, Dorothy Avent and Eve Ellis. Amongst others appearing on the programme are Papa Moxon, Lilian Davis, James Hogg, Harry Holland and Harry Barnby.

BROADCASTING

With the customary musical miscellany, the Dublin programme includes a half-hour's dramatic performance by the Dublin Repertory Society.

Belfast, from 7.45 to 9 p.m., presents a concert of chamber music written for some unusual combinations of instruments. Otherwise the station is depending mostly on London for its programme.

The London programme includes two "talks" between 7 and 7.45, and at 8, for half an hour, Daventry, interrupting the London programme, adds another on biology. After another "talk" the programme brightens up with the fifth of Albert de Courville's "Air Raids" entertainments at 9.40.

"The Magic Flute" (Act II.) is in 5GB's programme, relayed from Glasgow, where the British National Opera Company is performing it in the Theatre Royal. The cast includes Miriam Licette, Noel Eadie, Parry Jones, Norman Allin, William Michael, and others, making up one of the best casts the company has put on.

DUBLIN (2RN)—319.1 Metres.

1.30-2.0 p.m.—Weather Forecast and Gramaphone Record Recital. 6.0—Gramaphone Concert. 6.15—Uair i dTir na n-Og: Maire Ni Ghuairim, Renee Flynn, Lilian Brooks. 7.0—Gramaphone Concert. 7.30—Leigheacht Ghaedhilge: "Fionn MhacCumhaill." 7.45—Spanish: Dr. W. Starkie. 8.0—Edna Beaven (piano): "Tango" (Albeniz, arr. Godowski), "Malaguena" (Albeniz), "Sons in Palmier" (do.). 8.10—Dublin Repertory Society: "When the Moon was Full," a Play in One Act (J. Berry): Palmer (Purser of the ss. Papua), Patrick Henry; Bowers (Chief Officer of the ss. Papua), Joseph Duffy; Passengers aboard the ss. Papua, Ian Van Deman (a Dutch Planter from Java), P. J. McCann; Daphne Van Deman (his wife), Sicily Allen; Tommy Saunders, J. Berry; scene, the boat deck of the ss. Papua, a coasting vessel in the Java Sea, bound for Singapore; time, eleven o'clock on a bright moonlight night. 9.40—Musical Chat: E. R. White: "Schubert—the Man." 8.50—Ellis Denn (contralto): "The Old Knitted Shawl" (W. H. Squire), "Through You" (D. Forster), "Castle of Dromore" (Somervell), "Parted" (Tosti). 9.5—Augmented Station Orchestra: Reminiscences of Greig. 9.30—Maighread Ni Annagain: Amhrain Ghaedhilge. 9.45—E. Harty (flute). 10.0—"The Old Timers." 10.30—Weather Forecast and Close Down.

BELFAST (2BE)—306.1 Metres (980 Kc.).

2.30—London. 4.30—Dance Music: Ernie Mason and his Grand Central Band (relayed from the Grand Central Hotel). 5.0—Fred Rogers (Pianoforte Jazz). 6.0—London. 7.45—Chamber Music: Dorothy D'Orsay (contralto), Ernest A. A. Stoneley (violin), Mina Harpur (viola), J. W. Sowerby (violoncello), Claude de Ville (pianoforte), Harry Dyson (flute), John Hartley (oboe), G. Simpson (clarinet), W. S. Bates (bassoon), Harry Marshall (horn): Quintet for Pianoforte, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon and Horn in E Flat, Op. 16 (Beethoven). 8.5—Dorothy D'Orsay: Songs from "Woman's Love and Life" (Schumann). 8.17—Quintet for Violin, two Violas, Violoncello and Cor Anglais, No. 3, Op. 407 (Mozart). 8.33—Dorothy D'Orsay: "Come Again," "Flow not so fast, ye fountains," "Fain would I change that note" (Dowland, arr. Keel); "The Evening Hymn" (Purcell). 8.44—Musette for Oboe, Clarinet and Bassoon (Pfeiffer). First Movement from Quintet for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon and Horn (Wolstenholme). 9.0-12.0—London.

LONDON (2LO)—361.4 Metres (830 Kc.) **and DAVENTRY (5XX)—1,604.3 Metres** (187 Kc.).

10.15—The Daily Service. 10.30—Time and Weather. 11.0—Gramaphone. 12.0—Nellie Meyrat (soprano), the Georgian Trio. 1.0-2.0—Alphouse Du Clos and his Orchestra. 2.30—Broadcast to Schools. 4.0—Louis Levy's Orchestra. 5.15—Children. 6.0—Sir William Beach Thomas: "The Best of Autumn"—IV. 6.15—Time and Weather. 6.30—Musical Interlude. 6.45—Songs by Schubert. 7.0—Questions for Women Voters. IV.—Prof. H. J. Laski: "How Laws are Made." While everyone realises that laws exist and must be obeyed, and even that they are essential to the continued existence of any society, there are few people who know in any detail how a law is actually made. This extremely interesting and important proceeding is the theme of this evening's talk by Professor Laski of the London School of Economics. 7.25—Prof. E. N. de C. Andrade: "Science in the Home." 7.45—The Gresham Singers. 8.0—A Military Band Concert. 9.0—Weather. 9.15—Sir Walford Davies: "Music and the Ordinary Listener." 9.40—Air Raids—V. 10.40-12.0—Dance Music.

DAVENTRY EXPERIMENTAL (5GB)—491.8 Metres (610 Kc.).

3.0—Rivoli Theatre Orchestra. 4.0—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra. Florence Higgins (soprano), Mary Abbott (pianoforte). 5.30—Children. 6.15—Time and Weather. 6.30—Dance Orchestra. Martyn Herbert (Character Songs, and Impressions) May Jones (American Songs and Impersonations). 8.0—The Midland Pianoforte Sextet. 8.35 app.—The Magic Flute (Mozart). Performed by the British National Opera Company. 9.27—Violin Recital by Isolde Menges. 10.0—Weather. 10.15—An Hour with British Composers.

**MANCHESTER (2ZY)—384

THE TRANSPORT PROBLEM.

'BUS VERSUS RAILWAY.

ADDRESS AT ROTARY CLUB.

At the meeting of the Dublin Rotary Club in Clery's Restaurant yesterday.

Mr. Kevin Kenny, a member of the Club, spoke on the problem of transport in Ireland.

Mr. Kenny prefaced his remarks with a tribute to the memory of Sir James Percy, his kindliness and good humour, his abounding industry and resourcefulness, and his achievements in business. He said that in association with the late R. J. Mecredy, Sir James Percy became the Irish apostle of modern transport, and, in association with Fitzjames Russell and T. W. Murphy, he stood out as the undisputed leader of the battle for what was called the open road. Since those days, thirty years ago, there was a veritable revolution in transport, and to-day he asked himself and his Rotary friends whether they understood the significance, or measured the possibilities, of the revolution as it affects the economic and social life of the country.

'Have we, he asked, begun to wake to the civic and commercial changes which the motor 'bus, with all its advantages and risks, has already begun to work? Have we tried to estimate the revolution which the motor car, the motor 'bus, and the lorry are bound to bring about in the lives and habits of our farming community? Do we see that road transport has already begun to break down the boundaries of our city, and, for merely physical reasons, to make Greater Dublin inevitable on a scale which none of us would have anticipated ten or twenty years ago? It is enough to say that in the next twenty years the development of transport and communications will most certainly shatter many of our most fondly cherished habits and conceptions—that the City and County of Dublin and Cork—even Dublin and Belfast—will get together in ways which none of us can yet measure.

THE ROAD AND THE AIR.

Continuing, Mr. Kenny said that all persons must realise that we have entered definitely upon a stage of civilisation in which the road and the air are becoming increasingly important, if not controlling, influences. This meant that Ministers, Civic Commissioners, railway, shipping and tramway managers, and everyone concerned with the movement and the well-being of the community, are called upon to exercise their powers of imagination to the utmost to plan wisely and courageously, and to overcome, rather than try to retard, every means which will bring the producer and the consumer into touch with each other, and which may help to break down the physical barriers that have too often kept Irishmen apart in political and social affairs.

The magnitude of the new transport system was difficult to measure, but it might be estimated with some degree of accuracy from the census of occupation recently issued by the Statistics Bureau. The number of people employed in the making of roads was almost double the total number of persons engaged in all branches of railway work in the Saorstat—they were 16,000 and 29,000, respectively.

'BUS AND MOTOR LORRY.

The real potentialities of the 'bus and the motor lorry had not yet been realised as the means by which the farmer who produced the food was to be brought into touch with our cities and towns. With organised collecting depôts scattered through the country, where farm produce could be deposited by the farmer and taken straight to central depôts in Dublin and other cities, the possibilities of knitting town and country together for the economic benefit of both seemed to be almost unlimited. The question of central organisation for 'bus and lorry traffic in Dublin had become one of extreme civic importance. According to the latest returns, over 30 millions of Free State citizens now travel yearly by 'bus. Probably half that number found their way to O'Connell Bridge, with the result that traffic congestion and traffic chaos in that area were now rampant. Passengers waiting for their 'buses to Belfast and Galway and Limerick were to be seen in hundreds, shivering in the cold or compelled to take refuge in the neighbouring shops and refreshment establishments.

It had been suggested that a central 'bus station and clearing-house should be built on the site of the old Custom House dock. Another suggestion was that Parnell square should be roofed in and made the Mecca of inward and outward bound 'bus passengers. A further proposal was that the Liffey should be covered over from O'Connell Bridge to the Metal Bridge or to Tara street. He was not prepared to advocate any of these proposals, but he strenuously urged the necessity for some of them, or for some better scheme, upon the City Commissioners and other authorities who were concerned with the health and the welfare of the citizens and with the amenities of Greater Dublin. He was aware that the whole question bristled with difficulties, which demanded the careful consideration of everybody concerned.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. S. Riordan said that the entrances to shops and offices on Eden quay were so often blocked by waiting passengers that the owners were greatly hampered in their exits and entrances.

Major Bryan Cooper, T.D., said that it would be a wiser thing to wait and see if the 'bus traffic was going to be permanent than to rush into spending an enormous sum of money in providing the accommodation that had been suggested.

Mr. F. M. Summerfield stated that five years ago no one could foresee the development in road traffic that existed at present, so far as the carrying of passengers was concerned. He believed that in the next twelve months there would be an equal development in the carriage of goods by road. He believed, with Mr. Kenny, that the time had come for the immediate gathering together of the various traffic interests, in order to see how they could prevent hardship or injury to any section of the community. What he was thinking of was the plight of railway shareholders, who depended for their livelihood on the dividends from their investments. It would be a tragedy if the railways were reduced to such a position as that they could not pay. That could be avoided by getting the experts together to consider how far traffic could be co-ordinated.

Mr. C. McGloughlin said that the Commissioners and the Government had done enough for the 'buses and lorries, and he thought that the people who were making money out of them should do something for themselves. (Hear, hear.) The ratepayers did not want to be saddled with the cost of providing parking places. He believed that the railways would hold their own, and that they would meet the demands that would be made upon them.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell said that the 'buses were having a very bad effect upon the small towns and villages remote from Dublin, because the people came up to spend their money in Dublin.

Mr. George E. Smith agreed with the remarks of Mr. McGloughlin and Mr. O'Donnell, and said that he thought it was a monstrous thing for the 'bus companies to press for accommodation such as was suggested. The railway companies never made any such demands. His opinion was that short-distance traffic would leave the railways, and that long-distance traffic in goods would be retained by them. As soon as the 'bus companies provided stores and other facilities for their business the competition between them and the railways would be fairer.

TRANSFER OF LICENCE.

At Kilmainham District Court yesterday, before District Justice Reddin, Mr. Thomas Greene (Messrs. Roger Greene and Sons, solicitors) applied for a transfer of the licence of the premises at Tallaght recently held by Mrs. Mary O'Neill, deceased, to her daughter, Margaret Mary O'Neill. The application was granted.

IRISH PORK FOR ENGLISH MARKETS.

A large consignment of Irish fresh pork, destined for the Smithfield Market, was despatched from Cork on Saturday last, via Rosslare and Fishguard. The traffic was conveyed by special train leaving Cork at 2.45 p.m. and was delivered in Smithfield Market at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

IN THE NORTHERN CAPITAL.

Liberal Leader's Ulster Visit: The Lough Neagh Fisheries: Schubert's Centenary: Traffic in Belfast: Barriers Against Unity.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Monday.

THE visit of Sir Herbert Samuel to Belfast on a mission of encouragement to the recently formed Ulster Liberal Association has caused considerable commotion in official Unionist circles, although unconcern still seems to radiate from the leaders. Nevertheless, efforts are being made to minimise the importance of the event and all the sins of the old British Liberals, as represented by Mr. Lloyd George, are being trotted out for inspection. Treachery, betrayal and hostility to Ulster are in the procession, and their ugly heads are held up to opprobrium. On the other hand, the many excellent qualities of the Conservative Party which has championed the cause of Northern Ireland, are extolled, and quite properly so, and the rank and file are urged to hold fast to their allegiance to the traditional policy, embodied in the existing Administration. This is very natural, and is to be expected. All are fighting for their own hands—the two main sections and a conglomeration of other political interests—and there is every prospect of a strenuous time when the seething-pot begins to boil over. Already the campaign has commenced. Mr. Hugh O'Neill, Speaker of the Northern House of Commons, has pointed out that there is really no need for a Liberal organisation in Ulster, as all the great objects for which it used to exist have been absorbed into what is now known as the Conservative Party, the only difference between them being on the question of free trade or some form of protection. The Belfast Government is in favour of safeguarding the linen industry, in which there are at present almost 18,000 persons unemployed, but protection in the iron and steel trades would mean ruin for the shipbuilding yards, and, of course, that could not be tolerated.

PERPLEXING DIFFICULTIES.

The Liberals, Nationalists, Independents, Socialists, Local Optionists and Anti-Prohibitionists are all preparing for the fray, and with threatened divisions in the hitherto unshakeable ranks of the Unionists they hope to capture a goodly proportion of seats in the new Parliament. The chief danger lies with the temperance reformers, but it is hoped that the influence of moderate opinion will calm the turbulence of the extremists before it is too late, or it may be that some little form of compromise in restrictive legislation will smooth away present difficulties. There are many paths leading to the same goal. The Unionist Party has powerful forces at its disposal. In the past the beat of the drum never failed to arouse the Northern loyalists; and its potency, although diminished, is still very great. When the proper time comes the fiery torch which inspired the forefathers of the Ulster Scots in many a Highland glen and on the mountain sides when danger threatened, will be despatched once more with its message of warning to every town and hamlet in the province, and the chances are that it will not be disregarded.

Amidst all those troubles and worries and threatenings and mutinies, the Prime Minister is pursuing his path apparently quite undisturbed. The other evening he was the guest of the Ulster Rifle Association, and, in replying to the toast of the Northern Government, he completely avoided politics, and in the happiest of moods related anecdotes of his boyhood's days and the pranks he played when running about the shores of Dundrum Bay. He praised the scenic beauties of Ireland, her hills and dales, rivers and lakes, mountains and valleys, the manly exercises of the people, and said that they should all join to attract visitors to our shores, gaining health for themselves and bringing prosperity to the country. In that carefree, frank and pleasant humour, speaking of old friends and expressing kindly thoughts, Lord Craigavon was a very magnetic personality, and one ceased to wonder at his power as a leader.

LOUGH NEAGH FISHERIES.

The fishermen on Lough Neagh are gradually decreasing in numbers, due, it is said, to the difficulty of obtaining a livelihood through restrictive regulations. For some years past many difficulties have afflicted this hardy class, and they believe they have been despoiled of an ancient heritage. Litigation has taken place, but no satisfactory settlement composing the various conflicting interests has been made. The deeds of an English King centuries ago still cast their shadows over the waters of the lough, and to the fisherman their troubled surface no longer reflects the glories of other days. The season for trout and pollen fishing closed last week, and, although a good beginning was made, the cold, wet summer was responsible for an unsatisfactory conclusion. Trout fishing was not up to last year's standard, but excellent prices were realised in the English market, the figures ranging from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

The lough is fairly teeming with pollen, but the weather conditions reduced the gathering in of the silvery harvest, the only consolation being that excellent prices were obtained on the other side of the Channel. Eel fishing is permitted all the year round, provided the fish are not smaller than the prescribed size of two to the lb., and the fishermen state that, if three eels were allowed to the lb., it would make a considerable difference in their income. Very little fishing is done in perch, and within the past few years pike has virtually disappeared from the lough.

A sad commentary on this industry is the fact that many families, with an ancestry reaching back into the days when Irish chieftains held sway, are leaving the district, year after year, for Canada, New Zealand and Australia, as they are unable to "carry on" in their native province. It seems regrettable that a race, famous in legend and story, should be compelled to seek their fortunes in foreign lands. Can nothing be done to prevent it?

MYSTERIES CLEARED AWAY.

All the mysteries and misunderstandings which puzzled the ratepayers of Belfast in connection with the Silent Valley reservoir have been cleared away, and the result shows the wisdom of the Water Commissioners in taking the public into their confidence. A settlement has been arrived at, and the contractors will now proceed with the construction of the great dam and other works as soon as possible. Of course, the original estimate of the cost has been greatly increased, and it is stated that the total amount required will be in the region of £1,365,000, of which £712,000 has already been expended. There are still sceptics who believe that further troubles lie ahead, but the distinguished board of engineers has no doubt as to the final success of the scheme.

When the undertaking is completed it is hoped that neighbouring towns, as well as the towns and villages situated on the line of route between the Mourne Mountains and Belfast, will negotiate for a supply of water, and in this way largely increase the revenue of the Commissioners, thus tending to cheapen the rate both for domestic and industrial purposes. Sufficient consideration to this aspect of the project has not been given by critics of the board. In fact, it seems virtually to have escaped attention; yet it should ultimately have an important bearing on the financial success of the new reservoir. In the meantime, the Commissioners are to be congratulated on having overcome the present difficulties, and all will wish them well in their venture.

A NATIONALIST COUNTERBLAST.

The National League has once more announced its determination to secure a prominent place in the political sun of the North. During the week-end it issued a counter-blast to all the nasty things that have been said about it by what it describes as the "Ascendancy" party; and it also recites some of the wrongs under which the Nationalist minority is said to labour in consequence of the shameless activity of the political agents of the Government. These have been related so often that they make no fresh appeal, but simply re-echo the old story about the breaking of safeguards, the jerrymandering of constituencies to the disadvantage of Nationalists, the total absence of Nationalist representation in the Senate and the Supreme Courts Judiciary, as well as other matters of smaller importance, but all urgently demanding reform.

It should not be forgotten, however, that for several years the Nationalists refused to recognise the Northern Parliament, and, when most of the grievances they now complain of were under consideration, they absented themselves and treated with scorn the legislative proceedings of that Assembly. Moreover, the first Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland was a Roman Catholic—the late Sir Dennis Henry; and the last magistrate appointed is also of that faith—Mr. P. J. O'Donoghue, R.M., one of the most popular of Belfast justices. Entrance to the Civil Service is by competition, and, as the Roman Catholic managers refuse to transfer their schools to popular control, the complaint regarding small representation on the Regional Education Committees is not very convincing. There are ways and means by which they can, if they so desire, secure all the advantages conferred by the Education Act.

IMPASSIBLE BARRIERS.

These differences of opinion can be composed, but the principal object of the League, which is to "re-unite the Irish nation," presents a problem which the trend of events in the Free State renders more difficult than ever. Impassable barriers are being erected in language and social services, and even in the personal liberty of the subject in the choice of newspapers and books, as well as in other directions, and while these things last there can be no unity. The manifesto states that the unity sought is to be a voluntary one, based on mutual understanding and good-will, as in such a form of unity lies the only hope for economic progress and national content. These friendly expressions sound well, when the issues which they involve are left unsaid, but the Ulsterman holds fast by his traditional freedom of mind and conscience, and would permit no shackling in such matters.

Conciliation is very unlikely to be realised under such conditions, and the best thing one can hope for is that a freer spirit in dealing with questions of national importance will spread over the whole of Ireland. There is room for all without repressive restrictions on any definite section of the community. Wise statesmanship may yet be found to prevent the permanent separation of the people of Ireland, but there are "die-hards" in the North who are jubilant that fresh difficulties have been created to alienate the two States still further.

SCHUBERT CENTENARY.

The musical season in Belfast is now in full swing, and there are concerts galore, big and small, but, strangely enough, no official notice by any of the societies has been taken of the Schubert Centenary, although occasional selections from his works have appeared on some of the programmes. Miss Denne Parker, the well-known musical festival adjudicator, sang a group of the great composer's songs in honour of his memory while on a visit to the city recently, and the Philharmonic Society performed the "Unfinished" Symphony. Music-lovers in the North, however, are to have the privilege of hearing a Schubert Centenary lecture by Dr. Walter Starkie, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, next week.

In poverty and comparative obscurity, Schubert succeeded by sheer force of genius and the singular richness of melodic invention with which nature had dowered him. He created the "art-song," and his early compositions, "The Erl King" and "The Wanderer," widened the domain of music. An analysis of his life and work should reveal many interesting features in the short history of this youthful genius of the German romantic school.

THE CHURCHES AND RE-UNION.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S DISCUSSION.

IMPULSE FROM THE MISSION FIELD.

"The Problem of Reunion" was the title of the address given by the Auditor, Mr. K. F. Power, B.A., at the inaugural meeting of the ninety-eighth session of Trinity College Theological Society, held in the Regent House, Trinity College, Dublin, last night. There was a large attendance. The Bishops of Meath, Midleton and Limerick took part in the discussion following the paper.

In the course of his paper, Mr. Power said that during the present century they had heard a great deal about re-union. It had ceased of late to be no more than abstract speculation, and had become one of the most urgent of the great problems confronting Christ's Church on earth. The idea of re-union was no mere mushroom growth of recent years; for towards the end of the seventeenth century the German philosopher, Leibnitz, attempted to effect a re-union of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches. The project failed, because the Church of Rome would not relinquish her claim to supreme authority or recede from the position that the Pope was not only the first of Christian bishops, but the superior of them all, and as such endowed with infallibility. His efforts were a complete failure; after his death his work was crowned by the union of the Lutheran and other Reformed Churches of Germany. In England the idea was also familiar to Francis Bacon. He, quoting from an early Father, said: "*In veste varietas sit scissura non sit*," which is to say, "In the garments of Christ's Church let there be variety, but no seam, that is schism."

In Christendom to-day they found the East divided from the West, and the Church in the West split up into a hundred fragments. The Church of Rome was sharply divided from the Protestants; the Protestants were divided from one another. A disturbing position, indeed; truly the time was more than ripe for such epoch-making conferences as those held at Lambeth, Lausanne and Malines.

In tackling the problem of re-union they should remember that unity would not be accomplished by the leaders of the various denominations in conference. They would, of course, play a large part in it, but the rank and file must do their share. Until the people themselves really wanted it, re-union would not come. The great need was that the laity of the various denominations should be taught to recognise the sin that underlay schism.

THE POSITION OF ROME.

They, in Ireland, would naturally turn to the question of reunion with the Church of Rome first. On many points they were more or less in agreement. The same creeds were common to both the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Churches; both believed in the episcopal form of Church government; both set great importance upon the value of the sacraments. But what was the Pope's view on this question of reunion? In 1896 Leo XIII. stated the conditions on which the Roman Catholic Church would unite with either the Anglican or Eastern Churches—namely, "The full and entire acceptance, not only of the primacy, but also of the superiority and absolute domination of the Roman Pontiff over all those who claim to belong to the Christian Church; and, in consequence, the entire submission in heart and mind, intelligence and conscience of Christendom to the decrees of the Papal Chair." The present Pope had expressed his views in much the same manner. That attitude was a very grave obstacle to the ordinary Protestant. To accept the Roman Catholic terms would be to forfeit what they held to be their greatest triumphs, and to accept in their stead a spiritual despotism, which was contrary in every respect to their fundamental beliefs. They demanded individual liberty and freedom of thought. If reunion was to be effected both sides should make concessions.

As regards the Free Churches and reunion with the Anglican Church, they had on both sides a willing and earnest desire to achieve unity. The Free Churches themselves, however, were not one body, but were subdivided into many sects. They had no common creed and no uniform system of Church government. It had been suggested that the time was not ripe for reunion between Anglicans and Nonconformists, and that time should be allowed for the dissenting outlook to change. The alternative suggested was that there should be some form of federation. The bases of this federation would be the interchance of pulpits and inter-communion.

EPISCOPACY.

Both the idea of Episcopal ordination and Episcopacy were distasteful to many, he might say almost all, Nonconformists. And yet if they did away with the Episcopacy they were shutting the door on eventual re-union with the Church of Rome and the Eastern Church. If unity was to be accomplished, there should be some sacrifice, and, by asking the Nonconformists to accept the Episcopacy, he did not think they were asking too much.

A further stumbling block had been added by the admittance of women to the Wesleyan ministry. This, however, might not be so serious as they thought; for the question of women and ordination had become a live problem in their own Church.

Unity with the Free Churches was essential; for in the Catholic Church three great principles ought to find due expression—Catholicism, Nationalism and Congregationalism. The position had been that the Church of Rome had represented authority that was Catholicism: the English Church had represented Nationalism, and the Free Churches had represented Congregationalism. So they saw that by reunion not only had the Anglicans something to give to the Free Churches, but the Free Churches had something to give to the Anglicans.

There was the problem of reunion of the Eastern Church; but to his mind it was essential that they should put their own affairs in order before they endeavoured to effect a union with the Church of the East.

The problem of reunion was no easy one, but, nevertheless, the Church should face it, if she was to have her rightful place in the world. The task was not impossible; there would necessarily be years of toil and disappointment; but as they were convinced that disunion was sinful and that one corporate Church was part of God's plan, so they should surely believe that in God's good time reunion in Christendom would become an established fact. (Applause.)

THE MISSION FIELD.

The Bishop of Meath, proposing a vote of thanks to the Auditor for his address, said that he thought what probably brought the subject of reunion so burningly to the front at the present moment was what was happening in that direction in the mission field. Certainly, it rather looked at the moment as if something in the nature of reunion was going to happen, in a small way at least, in the mission field. The position there was one of intense interest. They knew how pathetically Nonconformist bodies were looking to the Anglican communion for light and leading at the present moment, and those who were engaged in negotiations for the reunion of the various Nonconformist bodies and their Anglican communion in the mission field needed their prayers and best wishes.

Members of the Anglican communion, the Bishop continued, must never, for any consideration whatever, barter away their great inheritance of historical Catholicism. They had no right to do so, no matter what might be offered to them in exchange. They were, as it were, trustees for the great and noble heritage that God had given into their possession, and they were bound to pass it on untarnished and undiminished to those who should come after them. At the same time they were bound, whether at conferences or meeting as private individuals, by patient, thoughtful and careful study, to try to find out what the differences were between Nonconformists and themselves, and see how far they could, without compromising their liberty, go along the way to meet them.

WARNING AGAINST HASTE.

With all his heart he deprecated any attempt at hastening reunion. That could only result in the greatest confusion and the greatest trouble. He thought that there was nothing they could contemplate more horrible than that a hasty reunion being formed between themselves and their Nonconformist friends, which in a few years time would be bound to break up again and leave them in a far worse position than they were in before.

The time was overdue when the Anglican communion should set itself to define as clearly as it could what its position was and what its central doctrines really were.

The Bishop of Middleton (Yorkshire), who seconded the motion, said that they could not leave the question over indefinitely. They had been trying to see how the land lay, and they had found that as regards Rome there was really nothing doing, but as regards the Churches of the East a great deal had happened, and a great deal would happen in the next fifty years. He thought that the really practical problem was the question of re-union—first of all with the non-episcopal Churches in our own countries, and through them with the non-episcopal Churches abroad. He suggested that, if it be true that there was no ideally completely valid ministry in existence, what they should aim at was not so much the re-ordination of the non-episcopal ministry, but their co-ordination: and that could be brought about by mutual authorisation, provided that the other bases of reunion were satisfactorily assured.

The motion was passed.

IN FIFTY YEARS.

The Bishop of Limerick proposed: "That the Theological Society is worthy of the support of Trinity College." He said that they need not be dispirited by the present position of the re-union movement. During the last fifty years the conscience of Christendom had been aroused to the sin of disunion. It was no small thing that bitterness had disappeared in the discussions between all Protestant denominations. At the conference of Lausanne there was not a bitter word in the discussions. There was a change in the emphasis during the last fifty years on the two words in the Creed, "Father" and "Judge." God was more looked upon as a Father and less as a Judge. The vast majority of their people believed that finally there was going to be a victory of God, and that made an enormous difference in their feelings towards one another. The reason why their Roman Catholic friends were so cold about re-union was that they had not made the same change.

Mr. Bolton C. Waller, M.A., in seconding the resolution, said that the laity ought to take a greater interest in the question of re-union. The re-union most wanted here was the re-union that would unite the Church of Ireland and the Methodist and Presbyterians Churches. (Applause.)

The resolution was passed.

AWARD OF MEDALS.

The Archbishop of Dublin then took the chair. On the motion of the Rev. R. R. Hartford (Sch., Mod.), seconded by Mr. G. F. Gibson, B.A., the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Rev. A. H. McNeile (President), the Rev. Canon N. J. D. White, the Rev. Canon F. M. Moeran, M.A., and the Rev. W. E. Vandeleur (Vice-Presidents), for their continued interest in the welfare of the Society.

The Rev. Canon N. J. D. White suitably replied.

The Chairman presented the medals and certificates for the past session as follows:—Oratory—Silver medal, G. F. Gibson, B.A.; extra silver medal, G. S. Nowlan, B.A.; special certificate, W. C. Hodgins (Mod.), B.A. Composition—Silver Medal, R. G. S. Gregg, M.A., M.D.; special certificates, C. E. R. Sinclair, B.A.; A. D. Buchanan, B.A.; the President's prize, Mr. C. W. Ryan.

DRUNK IN CHARGE OF MOTOR CAR.

"WALKING THE LINE" IN POLICE BARRACK.

At Kilmainham District Court yesterday Justice Reddin fined John Hickey, Garristown, £10 10s. and suspended his licence for a month for having been drunk in charge of a motor car at Finglas on October 12 last and driving in a dangerous manner.

Thomas Monks, Botanic road, said that he was motoring at Finglas on October 12, and he met defendant driving another car. Defendant's car came across the road, and witness pulled up his car. Defendant's car just missed him by six inches or so and then went on. Witness went to the barrack and reported the matter, and, in company with Guard Fadden, he followed defendant. His car was swerving across the road, and they passed him and stopped. Defendant's car came on and ran into them. Defendant was under the influence of drink.

Guard Fadden said that he took the defendant to the barrack in the car. Defendant was stuttering and said, "I could drive the car better than you." He then asked was he in the barrack and how could he get out of it. (Laughter.) He said that he could walk a straight line, but when witness chalked one out he nearly fell over a form trying to walk along it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Devlin (for the defence)—Did you try any other tests?—Yes; I put a sixpence on the floor and asked him to pick it up.

Mr. Devlin—Did he do so?—No; he could not see it. (Laughter.)

Defendant gave evidence, and said that he had a heavy cold and took a few "halves" of rum coming from the market. He walked the line in the barrack and picked up three sixpences. (Laughter.)

Mr. Devlin said that defendant took some rum for his cold, and this was a cure which many people used. He had eight years' experience of a driver, and was never in trouble before.

The Justice said that in cases of the kind he usually committed defendants to prison, but in this case he would not do so. He fined defendant £10 10s. and suspended his licence for a month.

EARLY CLOSING IN BELFAST.

CHAMBER OF TRADE DISCUSSION.

Several matters of importance, including the Franchise Bill, personation at elections and early closing, were discussed yesterday at the Belfast Chamber of Trade.

Major J. Terence Duffin, the new President, said that he was glad to see that the extension of the franchise to limited companies—recommended by the Chamber—was incorporated in the bill before Parliament, and he hoped it would have a safe passage.

Mr. Price moved that the attention of the Government be drawn to the practice of personation at elections, and that steps be taken to embody in the present Franchise Bill such regulations as shall prevent the present corrupt methods, and that the power of prosecution be put in the hands of the police.

Mr. Colton seconded, agreeing that the onus of prosecution should be thrown on the police instead of a political officer.

The resolution was passed.

The President, introducing the subject of the Shop Hours Closing Act, said that drapers, grocers and chemists were already covered locally, but he believed that the general Act, as already passed in England, should be followed up by a similar bill in Northern Ireland.

EARLY CLOSING.

Mr. G. Green said that the great trouble was with the mixed shops, for people whose shops were closed did not like to see part of their trade going to owners of mixed shops. There should be no exemption for such shops.

Mr. S. Brown asked would it be possible to include a Sunday Closing Order. Early closing on Saturday would encourage Sunday trading.

Mr. J. Boyd—I hope that we will not have the anomaly of being able to buy a newspaper in a shop and not tobacco.

Mr. A. Taylor said that confectioners were excluded, and tobacconists could vote themselves in if they wished. With those exceptions, the Act had been very successful across the water, and would be a very great boon to small traders. Newsagents were keen upon the Act.

It was decided to fall into line with the Chamber of Commerce in the negotiations for the establishment of a tribunal to deal with railway rates between Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Free State, and also between Great Britain and the Free State.

LONGFORD FARM TROUBLE

JUDGE'S WARNING.

An order for inquiry into the extent of the damage caused, and an injunction restraining the defendants from further interfering with the plaintiff's use and occupation of a farm at Kilsallagh, County Longford, was made by Judge Wakely at Longford, on the petition of Mr. Michael Farrell, of Edgeworthstown, against Thomas and Michael Green.

Evidence was given that the defendants prevented workmen from mowing meadows, that the meadows were afterwards spiked, and that each of the brothers claimed £50 and £200, respectively, from the owner before they would relinquish claim on the farm.

Judge Wakely said that he would send them to prison for an indefinite period if they did not observe the order of the Court. Neither of the men put in an appearance.

RAIDS FOR ARMS.

CIVIC GUARDS ACTIVE.

Civic Guards raided the houses of several prominent Republicans in Ballina yesterday morning and searched them for arms. No arms were found. Some Republicans were brought to the barracks and searched. It is stated that the Guards were fired on at midnight last Sunday night, but the report lacks confirmation.

The house occupied by Mr. Gearoid McAuliffe, Newcastle West, was raided yesterday by Superintendent Slavin, Civic Guards. Mr. McAuliffe was informed that the raid was for arms. No arms, however, were found on the premises.

ANCIENT COUNTY LOUTH CEMETERY.

WORK OF RENOVATION.

At a public meeting which was held in Dundalk yesterday to take steps to renovate the ancient cemetery at Castletown near Dundalk, the Rev. Father McKeone, P.P., Faughart, who presided, said that the place was in a bad state and with trees, brushwood and shrubs was becoming a regular thicket and no credit to the descendants of the people who were buried there. The great drawback to the old Irish graveyards was that they had been laid out without plan or design, and, as an instance of this, Castletown cemetery, which had at one time been the burial place of the families between Dundalk and the border, had only one path. He advocated the formation of a trust fund, the interest from which would result in the place being kept for ever in a good state.

The Rev. Father Hurson, Adm., Dundalk, said that it was deplorable that there was neither a register, nor a plan of the graveyard, and if the present caretaker passed away there would not be the slightest chance of the graves being identified. He often wondered that the Irish people did not follow the example of the Roumanians and devote a day to the caring for the last resting place of their dead.

Mr. P. L. Macardle, solicitor, said that in Ireland, few of the old graveyards were well kept, and their condition was a reproach to the relatives of the people who were buried there.

It was agreed to form a trust fund for the purpose of having the cemetery properly kept, and to have a register and map prepared of the graves. The assistance of living relatives of people interred in the cemetery is being sought, and it was stated that may of these now in America would be delighted to help in the work.

IRISH MISSIONARIES FOR AFRICA.

A feature of the farewell ceremony at the chapel of the African Mission, Blackrock, Cork, to twelve newly ordained missionaries for West Africa, was the singing of a farewell hymn by a choir of students at Milton College, and the kissing of the feet of the missionaries by members of the community, clergy and students.

The Bishop of Cork, the Most Rev. Dr. Cohalan, performed Benediction, and an address was delivered by Monsignor Ryan, Dean of Cashel, on the subject of missionary work. He said that there were still one thousand million pagans in the darkness of infidelity.

GIRL SHOT BY SISTER.

COUNTY TYRONE ACCIDENT.

A shooting accident occurred in the licensed premises of Mr. William Moore, Scotch street, Dungannon, yesterday. It appears that his two younger sisters, Violet and Kitty, were working in the scullery when Kitty discovered an old revolver on a shelf. She playfully presented it at her sister and pulled the trigger. To her horror the weapon went off, the bullet striking her sister in the neck and making an exit wound behind the right ear. Doctors Mann and Glancy had the injured girl removed to the Dungannon Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

CASTLECOMER'S NEW CHURCH.

Last Sunday at Moneenroe, Castlecomer, the Most Rev. Dr. Collier, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, laid the foundation stone of the new church. The Bishop on arrival at Moneenroe was welcomed by the people, and was met by the Rev. C. Cavanagh, P.P., Clogh, and the Rev. C. J. McNamara, P.P., Castlecomer. His lordship presided at Solemn High Mass at the Old Church, Moneenroe, and subsequently a procession was formed to the site of the new church, where the Bishop solemnly blessed the foundation stone and laid the site.

WARINGSTOWN CHURCH.

DEDICATION CEREMONY BY BISHOP OF DROMORE.

Last Sunday the Right Rev. Dr. Grierson, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, dedicated the new electric light installation of Waringstown Church, the gift of Mrs. M. Waring, J.P., Waringstown House; and also re-dedicated the entire church, which has been recently renovated.

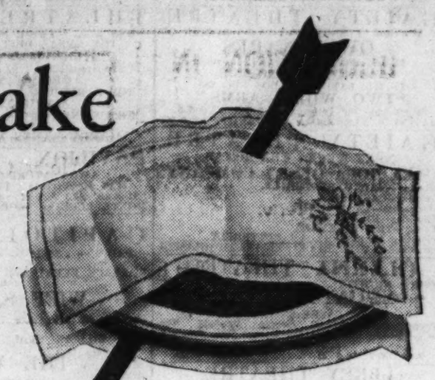
The Bishop, in the course of his address, said that Waringstown Church was one of the few in Ireland that dated back for hundreds of years. It was a church of uncommon beauty, and he took it as a fact that they were proud of their church, as they had recently raised £300 to keep it in perfect order. He joined with them in thanking Mrs. Waring for her generous gift.

ACTIVE TYRONE CENTENARIAN.

Aged over one hundred, William Nelson, farmer, of Greenhill, Donemana, County Tyrone, drove his pony and trap to Strabane yesterday, where he did his shopping. Mr. Nelson still does farm work.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRELIMINARY.
12 SUCCESSES since January, 1928, including FIRST PLACE (twice).—McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, Gardiner's row, Dublin.—(Advt.)

The Great
Mystery Cake Contest
closes next week!



Time is getting short! Only a few days left in which to decide what you would name the Royal Mystery Cake.

This delicious cake is so good that no one has been able to find a name worthy of it. Have you sent in your suggestion?

Do not delay and lose your chance of winning a prize. Make the Mystery Cake and send in your name suggestion at once. Remember, it can be made just right only with Royal Baking Powder.

The Contest closes at midnight on November 15th, 1928.

170 Chances to win a Prize!

£100 *in Prizes for the best names*

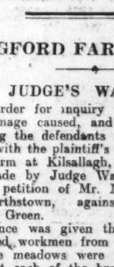
1st Prize	..	£15	5th Prize	..	£2
2nd "	..	£10	15 Prizes of		£1 each
3rd "	..	£5	50 "		10/- "
4th "	..	£3	100 "		5/- "

ROYAL MYSTERY CAKE

How to make it:

4 oz. butter or other cooking fat, 8 oz. sugar, 2 eggs, 10 oz. flour, 4 teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1½ gills milk. (Use level measurements for all materials.)

Put butter in mixing bowl; soften it with spoon until of creamy consistency, add sugar and beaten eggs and mix well. Sift together the flour, Royal Baking Powder, salt and spices and add half of this to the first mixture. Add milk and remainder of dry ingredients, mixing between each addition. Bake two-thirds of this batter in two greased shallow, layer cake tins. To remaining third of batter, add 1 tablespoonful cocoa which has been mixed with 1 tablespoonful boiling water. Use this for middle layer when putting cake together. Bake layers in hot oven (375° F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Put following filling and icing between layers and on top and sides of cake:



2 oz. butter, 1 lb. confectioner's or icing sugar, 5 tablespoonfuls dry cocoa, 1 teaspoonful vanilla extract, 5 tablespoonfuls cold strong coffee.

Soften butter in bowl with spoon, beating thoroughly and until of creamy consistency. Add sugar and cocoa very slowly, beating until light and fluffy. Add vanilla and coffee slowly a few drops at a time, making soft enough to spread on cake.

All contestants will receive a copy of the new Royal Cookery Book for Ireland

Rules of the Competition

1. Anyone may enter the contest — but only one name from each person will be considered.
2. Every letter must bear the competitor's name and address in full.
3. Every letter must be accompanied by one of the coloured slips enclosed in every tin of Royal Baking Powder.
4. All names must be received by Thursday, November 15th, 1928. Letters received after this date will be disqualified.
5. All entries will be judged by a committee consisting of Editors of Magazines and Experts.
6. Don't send your cake—simply send the name you suggest with your name and address to J. Walter Thompson Company, Dept. P 23, Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

Make the cake and send in your name today

Keep Free From Influenza

Take Angier's Now

To resist and repel colds, influenza, bronchitis, there is nothing better than a course of Angier's Emulsion. Its soothing effects and its tonic, invigorating influence upon all the bodily functions make it unequalled for the prevention of colds and catarrhal affections. If a cold or cough has already commenced, Angier's is the best means of throwing it off and repairing the damage caused.

The Most Palatable of all Emulsions

A Doctor writes:—"Angier's Emulsion is one of the finest tonics and strength-builders obtainable, and I have always had great faith in it. As a prophylactic and cure for winter colds and chest affections in both children and adults, it is admirably efficient and also very palatable." (Sd.)—M.B., F.R.C.S.

FREE SAMPLE and Booklet "HOME PURSUITS" free on receipt of 4d. stamps for postage; or booklet only sent free on request. Mention this paper. Angier Chemical Co., Ltd., (Dept. K101), 86, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

ANGIER'S EMULSION

Of Chemists 3/- and 5/-

ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
At 8 o'clock, PERSONAL VISIT TO DUBLIN OF
OWEN NARES
AND WEST-END COMPANY, including
SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER,
IN HIS LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
"TWO WHITE ARMS,"
Direct from the Ambassadors Theatre, London.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK: THE ROYAL
CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.
Monday—MADAM BUTTERFLY.
Tuesday—CARMEN.
Wednesday—LA BOHEME.
Thursday—RIGOLETTO.
Friday—THE VALKYRIE.
Saturday Matinee—MADAM BUTTERFLY.
Sat. Eve.—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & PAGLIACCI

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 7 AND 9.
R. and W. PRODUCTIONS Present the Latest Laugh, Song and Dance Mixture, "CAPER SAUCE."
Strong Cast includes George Mayfield, The Kilkenny Boy Comedian, The Oceana Trio, Jugglers, and Eva Ellis.
Box Office, 11-4.30. 'Phone 3208.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), Wednesday and Thursday, at 8.
THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS,
By SEAN O'CASEY.
Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Matinee Saturday, at 2.30.
"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER," by Oliver Goldsmith.
Booking at the Theatre, 10.30 to 6.
Next Week—"Birthright" and Abbey Theatre School of Acting in "The Women Have Their Way."

DUBLIN GATE THEATRE, ABBEY ST., adjoining the Abbey Theatre. TO-NIGHT at 8 and every night until 10th November (Thursday excepted), Eugene O'Neill's outstanding American success—"THE HAIRY APE." Box Office, 10-1, and 2-5.30. 'Phone, 1577.

"GRAFTON."
"A WAYWARD CAVALIER,"
With IVAN MOSJOUKINE.
GLENN TRYON in
"A HERO FOR A NIGHT."
MADAME VAN AALST
And Her LYRICALS in VARIETIES.

GRAND CENTRAL.
3 TILL 11.
BUSTER KEATON
AS
"STEAMBOAT BILL, JUNIOR."

SOLICITORS' APPRENTICES' DEBATING SOCIETY OF IRELAND.
THE
INAUGURAL MEETING
OF THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION
Will be held
In the ENGINEERS' HALL, DAWSON STREET,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),
NOVEMBER 7th, 1928.
The Chair will be taken at 7.45 p.m. by MR. BASIL THOMPSON,
President of the Incorporated Law Society.
The AUDITOR, MR. HERMAN GOOD, LL.B., Will Deliver the Inaugural Address, on "NATIONALISM AND UNIVERSAL PEACE."
The following will speak:—
CHIEF JUSTICE KENNEDY.
PROFESSOR WM. MAGENNIS, M.A., B.L.
VINCENT RICE, Esq., K.C., T.D.
PROFESSOR DANIEL A. BINCHY, M.A., LL.B.
Tickets may be obtained at the Society's Offices, 45 Kildare street.
Miss E. G. KELLER, B.A., } Hon.
R. O BROLCHAIN, } Secs.

OLD PORTORA UNION.
ANNUAL DINNER
To be held in
GRESHAM HOTEL,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, at 7.30 p.m.
Tickets 8/6, from C. M. Taylor, 47 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN RESTAURANT.
DAWSON STREET.
SPECIAL THEATRE DINNER,
FROM 6 p.m.
'PHONE 387.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
Morning, 10.55 o'clock.
Preacher:
CAPTAIN THE REV. DR. LUCE, F.T.C.D.
Afternoon, 3.30 o'clock.
Preacher:
REV. PERCY COSTER, M.A., H.C.F.
Offerings for Earl Haig's Appeal Fund.

RATHGAR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RECREATION ASSOCIATION.
TO-NIGHT, IN THE LECTURE HALL,
At 8 o'clock,
LECTURE—"AUSTRALIA VIA CANADA,"
By Major Bryan Cooper, T.D.,
With Lantern Illustrations.
Admission Free. Visitors invited.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. Forty-ninth Session, 1928-1929—The Opening Meeting will be held this (Tuesday) Evening, November 6, 1928, at 8 o'clock, in the Physical Laboratory, Trinity College. The President, Professor J. L. Synge, will deliver the Opening Address, "The Process of Discovery." The Chair will be taken by Dr. J. Bell. Speakers—Professor J. J. Nolan, Professor J. Joly. The Vote of Thanks will be proposed by the Provost of Trinity College, and seconded by Mr. R. W. Dietrichburn. Tea at 7.30 p.m. Entrance by Lincoln Place or Front Gate.—RUTH PATTEN, J. C. McVETT, Hon. Secs.

INSTITUTE OF INCORPORATED PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP.
The Intermediate and Final Examinations of the Institute for 1928, consisting of two papers each, will be held simultaneously on Tuesday, 18th December, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., at The London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton street, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.
For full particulars and entry forms (which must be returned by November 18th) apply to
THE SECRETARY,
The Institute of Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising, 3-4 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, LONDON
(Founded in 1880 by the Corporation of London).
Principal:
SIR LANDON RONALD, F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M., etc.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN IRELAND.
THE NEXT EXAMINATIONS WILL BE HELD IN MARCH-APRIL, 1929.
ALL ENTRIES MUST BE SENT IN NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 1st.
Syllabus, Entry Form, and further information can be obtained from any Local Representative or the District Secretary, MR. G. IRVINE MERCER, 16 South Richmond street, Dublin.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904.—Take Notice that I have lodged application for Renewal of Certificate of Registration of the DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CLUB, 17 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
November, 1928. W. VAUGHAN, Secretary.

REGISTRATION of Clubs Acts.—Take Notice that it is my intention to apply to the District Court, Rathfarnham, for a Renewal of the Certificate of Registration for the Rathfarnham Golf Club.
R. H. MAUNSELL EYRE, Secretary.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
THE GREAT DUBLIN FAVOURITES,
HOUSTON SISTERS,
"The Irresistibles" in their Latest Successes.
GEORGE MOZART
TOM E. HUGHES. THE GLADIATOR
MARIE LAWTON,
MORRIS AND COWLEY. TWO BON-TONS.
THE ZAYS.
HARRY PANTZ AND COMPANY.

PAVILION. DUN LAOGHAIRE.
Continuous from 3.30.
TWO-FEATURE PROGRAMME.
MAY McAVOY in "THE LITTLE SNOB."
At 3.45, 6.25 & 9.15. Larry Semon Cdy., and MONTE BLUE in "ACROSS THE ATLANTIC."

CAPITOL (SHOW PLACE OF DUBLIN.
DAILY — 2.30 to 11 o'c. — CONTINUOUS.
WALLACE BEERY and RAYMOND HATTON in
WIFE SAVERS.
Showing at 2.30, 5.0, 7.30 and 10 o'c. Also
LILLIAN GISH, LARS HANSON in
THE WIND
ON THE STAGE:
CAPITOL PRESENTATION, introducing
THE HELEN DICKENS QUARTETTE
ALEC C. FRYER and His CAPITOLIANS.
12 CAPITOL TILLER GIRLS.

AT THE
PLAZA BALLROOM.
Admission: Aft., 1/6; Eve., 3/6.
Aft. Teas. Light Refreshments. Garage.
'Phone 1758/9 and Book your Table.
ALL WEEK AT 5 and 10 p.m.
LA GRANDE REVUETTE CIE
Presented by Dolly Mountford.
SPARKLING MUSIC. CATCHY SONGS.
DAINTY, GRACEFUL, AND EXPERT DANCING.
Be Sure and Come to our Special
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN NIGHT,
THURSDAY, NOV. 8th.
Additional Cabaret Performance by
TOPSY AND EVA".
Prizes and Novelties for Everyone!
FRIDAY—Salthill Lawn Tennis Club Dance, 8.30 to 1 a.m. Evening Dress. Admission, 5/-.
SATURDAY—Imperial Rugby Dance. Evening Dress. Admission, 5/-.
'Buses leave O'Connell Bridge at 12.15 nightly for Terenure, North side, and Dalkey districts.
DANCE TO PETE LOW'S BAND

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BETHESDA SCHOOL,
67 ECCLES STREET.
SALE OF WORK
In MOLESWORTH HALL,
On THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1928,
11.30 to 6 o'clock.

INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.
PERSONS intending to take up JOURNALISM are advised, before paying any fees for instruction, to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Room 16, Dame House, Dame street, Dublin.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

The Commissioners of the County Borough of Dublin invite quotations for the annual premium for the Engineering Insurance (Boiler, Electrical, and Engine) of the Corporation for a period of Five Years.
A Schedule of the Plant and Machinery, together with the conditions of the Insurance, can be obtained at the City Treasurer's Office, Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward street, on payment of a fee of Five Shillings, not returnable.
Quotations, in sealed envelopes marked "Engineering Insurance," must reach the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 21st day of November, 1928, at 12 noon.
GERALD J. SHERLOCK,
Town Clerk.
City Hall, Dublin, November, 1928. K.A.A.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1908.
NOTICE.
of Date of ELECTION MEETING, to be held by the County Council of the County of Dublin, to Elect a Member of the Governing Body, University College, Dublin.
Notice is hereby given that the Chairman of the Council of the County of Dublin has, by writing under his hand, dated the 25th day of October, 1928, appointed the 29th day of November, 1928, for the Meeting of the County Dublin County Council for the Election of a Member of the Governing Body of University College, Dublin, pursuant to the provisions of the Irish Universities Act, 1908, and Statute 1, University College, Dublin, and such Meeting will be held at 4 o'clock, p.m. upon said 29th day of November, 1928, at the Office of the County Dublin County Council, 11 Parnell square, Dublin.
SEAMUS UA LAOIDHLEIS,
Secretary of the County Dublin County Council.
11 Parnell square, Dublin.
This 5th day of November, 1928.

SAORSTAT EIREANN.
GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL.
NOTICE OF ELECTION.
NURSES' REGISTRATION (IRELAND) ACT, 1919 (9 and 10 GEO. V., CAP. 6).
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Nurses' Registration (Ireland) Act, 1919, as adapted by the General Nursing Council Order, Saorstat Eireann, 1923, an Election of nine members of the General Nursing Council to represent the Nurses registered upon the Register of that Council, is about to be held.
The following table shows the numbers and qualifications of the persons to be elected, and the qualifications of the persons entitled to nominate and take part in the election of each class of candidate:—

TABLE
Qualification of Candidates and Voters.

Number of persons to be elected.	Qualifications of persons to be elected.	Qualifications of persons entitled to nominate and take part in election.
2.	Registered Nurses who are, or have been, Matrons of Metropolitan Hospitals recognised by the Council as training schools for Nurses.	Registered Nurses,
1	Registered Nurse who is, or has been, a Matron of a Hospital in the Irish Free State, but outside the Metropolitan Area.	i.e., those on the General Part of the Register, those
1.	Registered Nurse (not being, nor having been, a Matron of a Hospital) who is, or has been, directly employed in the Public Health Service or engaged in District Nursing.	on the Fever Part of the Register, and those on the Sick Children's Part of the Register.
3.	Registered Nurses (not being, nor having been, Matrons of a Hospital) who are, or have been, engaged in private practice.	
2.	Registered Mental Nurses (one male and one female).	Registered Mental Nurses.

In order to be eligible for election under this scheme or to be entitled to nominate for, and take part in the election, a person must have the requisite qualifications on the 15th November, 1928.
Each candidate must be nominated by a separate nomination paper.
Any person having the requisite qualifications for nominating a candidate may nominate any number of candidates.
Every nomination paper must state the name, registered address and registered qualification of qualifications of the candidate nominated; it must be signed by not fewer than three persons having the requisite qualifications for nominating the candidate, and the address and registered qualification or qualifications of each one so signing must be appended to her signature.
The nomination paper must be accompanied by a declaration in writing, signed by the person nominated, acknowledging that she consents to be nominated, and must be delivered by post, or otherwise, before the hour of noon on the 24th November, 1928, addressed to the Returning Officer, the General Nursing Council, at 33 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, from whom forms of nomination papers may, on application or otherwise, be obtained.
Every nomination paper which is not received at the address given above before the hour of noon on the 24th November, 1928, will be invalid.
In the event of the election being contested, voting papers will be issued, which must be returned to me on or before noon on the 15th day of December, 1928.
EDWARD COEY BIGGER,
Returning Officer.
Date: 5th November, 1928.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS INSURANCE SECTION.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.
Notice is hereby given by the Committee of Management of the Ancient Order of Hibernians Insurance Section, in the terms of Rule 5 (Section 2), that a Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Registered Offices, 1 Mountjoy square, North, Dublin, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, 27th November, 1928, to consider, and, if the Members so decide, adopt revised Rules which will then be submitted, including:—
1. Valuation. In order that the Society may be in a position to administer more equitably the surplus funds between men and women, and in view of the observations of the Government Actuary in his General Report (1927) on the Second Valuation of Approved Societies (par. 85), adopt:—
"RULE 22. As from the 31st December, 1928, the funds of the Society relating to its Women Members shall be kept separate from those relating to Men Members, and for the purpose of valuations, surpluses and deficiencies, the Society shall be treated as if it were a Society with two branches, the one comprising the male members and the other the female members.
"For this purpose all accrued funds of the Society (other than the Contingencies Fund), as at 31st December, 1928, shall be apportioned between the male and female members in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the National Health Insurance Commissioners."
2. Election of Trustee.
3. Constitution of Committee of Management, Number and Quorum.
4. Define expenses and allowances of Committee of Management.
JOHN D. NUGENT, General Secretary.
K.A.A.

FOR SENDING ABROAD TO FRIENDS the best Irish Paper is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Price Twopence.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

THE DUBLIN TRAFFIC ACT, 1875.
NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the above Act, I, Commissioner of the Garda Siochana, have made Regulations as hereunder set forth in respect of the appointment of Commissionaires to act as Motor Car Attendants within the general limits of the said Act, and I intend to submit the Regulations to be approved by the Circuit Court Judge for the County of the City of Dublin sitting in open Court on the 20th day of November, 1928.
Dated this 27th day of October, 1928.
E. COGAN,
For Commissioner, Garda Siochana.

REGULATIONS.
1. A Licence to act as a Commissionaire for the purpose of acting as Motor Car Attendants may be granted to any person by the Commissioner of the Garda Siochana, hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner, subject to the following exceptions:—
(a) A Licence shall not be granted to any person who is under the age of 18 years or, who is unable to read and write, and any Licence granted to such person shall be void.
(b) The Commissioner may, at his discretion, refuse a Licence to any person who has been convicted of any offence, or who is not of good character, or who is not, in the opinion of the Commissioner, fit or suitable to act as Commissionaire.
2. A person desirous of obtaining such licence shall make application at the Office designated by the Commissioner for that purpose, shall fill in the necessary form of application correctly, and shall truthfully answer all questions that may be put to him in connection with his application and shall submit two satisfactory references.
3. The name of each applicant whose application has been approved shall be placed on a Register of Applicants (to be kept by the Garda Siochana at such place as the Commissioner may determine) in priority, according to date of application, and in such priority each registered applicant, according as his services may be required, shall be entitled on payment of a sum of two shillings to receive a licence, together with a badge corresponding in number thereto. The name of each person to whom a licence has been issued shall be placed on a separate register to be called the Register of Licensed Commissionaires (to be kept with the Register of Applicants).
4. Unless in the meantime revoked, suspended or surrendered, a licence shall remain in force until the 31st January following the date of its issue, when it shall expire unless renewed during that month by payment of the sum of 1/-.
5. A Licensee under these Regulations shall give one month's notice in writing to the Commissioner before surrendering his licence, or permitting it to expire; and immediately upon expiration of the Notice he shall deliver up his licence and badge.
6. Every licence granted under these Regulations shall be subject to suspension or revocation by the Commissioner if the Licensee has been convicted of any offence under any Act, or has committed a breach of these Regulations, or if in the opinion of the Commissioner he has been guilty of misconduct or incivility in the exercise of his calling, inefficiency in the discharge of his duties, or non-compliance with the conditions laid down in his licence. Upon the revocation, suspension, surrender, or expiration of a licence, the name of the Licensee shall be removed from both the Register of Licensed Commissionaires and the Register of Applicants: Provided that the Commissioner may, if he shall think fit, re-enter upon the Register of Applicants, in priority as of the date of such re-entry, any name which has been removed therefrom.
7. When a Licence has been revoked or suspended a Notice to that effect shall be served upon the holder of the licence or left at his usual or last place of abode, and he shall then forthwith deliver up his licence and badge to the Licensing Authority. The Licence shall be deemed to be revoked or suspended as from the date of service of such notice. Any person who acts or attempts to act as Commissionaire, or who fails to deliver up his licence and badge after his licence has been revoked, suspended, or surrendered, or has expired, shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.
8. Any Licences or other forms issued or records kept under these Regulations, or any badges to be worn, shall be of such a form or type as the Commissioner shall prescribe, provided that the power of suspension or revocation of a licence contained in Regulation 6 shall be plainly set forth in every licence issued.
9. A Licensee shall comply with these Regulations and with all the conditions laid down in his licence, and shall not act contrary to the import thereof.
10. A Licensee shall not lend or transfer his licence or badge to any other person. In the event of the loss of licence or badge he shall report the matter forthwith to the Licensing Authority and may receive a new licence or badge in lieu thereof on production of a declaration made before a District Justice relating to such loss and on payment of the sum of 1/-.
11. A Licensee shall, within twenty-four hours of any change of his address, notify in writing such change of address to the Commissioner.
12. A Licensee shall truthfully answer all questions which may be demanded of him by any member of the Garda Siochana in relation to his employment or in regard to his name and address.
13. A Licensee shall take up duty only at the place or places named in his licence, hereinafter called his standing, and shall attend at such standing at the time specified in the licence. The Commissioner shall have power to revoke or suspend a licence in case of a licensee failing to attend regularly or punctually at the standing to which he has been appointed.
14. A Licensee shall, at all times when on his standing or during the course of his employment, be perfectly sober, clean in his person, and of decent apparel, and shall conduct himself in a civil and respectful manner, and shall work loyally and agreeably in co-operation with any others licensed for the same standing.
15. A Licensee shall at all times when on his standing or during his employment wear his brassard or badge on his left arm, and shall inform the person employing him of his licensed number.
16. A Licensee shall, on the first opportunity, report to a member of the Garda Siochana any breach of the traffic regulations which he may have observed in the neighbourhood of his standing.
17. A Licensee shall not mount upon or take hold of vehicles to offer his services, and shall notify the Garda Siochana forthwith of any injury to vehicles in the neighbourhood of his standing, and shall preserve to the best of his ability the safe keeping of vehicles and property entrusted to his care; and shall keep such records as the Commissioner may prescribe, and shall produce such records on the demand of any member of the Garda Siochana.
18. A Licensee, when in attendance at his standing, shall not undertake any duty which may necessitate his absence from his standing.
19. A Licensee shall not be entitled to demand payment for his services, but shall be at liberty to accept any remuneration which may be proffered to him, and any Licensee who extorts, or attempts to extort, any remuneration by representing that he is entitled to payment for his services, or by threats, incivility, or abuse, shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of these regulations.
20. The Commissioner may transfer a Licensee from one standing to another standing.
21. Any Licensee whose name has been removed from the Register of Licensed Commissionaires shall immediately upon such removal cease to be an authorised Commissionaire within the meaning of Section 18 of the Dublin Traffic Act, 1875. Every Commissionaire other than those authorised by the Commissioner, who occupies the standings appointed by the Commissioner, or who remains there after being requested by a member of the Garda Siochana on duty to leave, and every person molesting or obstructing any authorised Commissionaire in the exercise of his calling, and every person not being an authorised Commissionaire who fraudulently puts on or imitates the dress or takes the name, designation, or character of any authorised Commissionaire, shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.
9/A.860. W.H.Co.

LOCAL APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION.
POSITIONS VACANT—NURSES.
The Local Appointments Commissioners invite applications for the following whole-time, pensionable positions:—(a) Trained Nurse, District Hospital, Drogheda. (b) Trained Nurses (two), District Hospital, Ardee, Co. Louth. Midwifery qualifications essential. Salary in each case £120 a year, with apartments, fuel and light.
Latest date for receiving applications 19th November, 1928. Forms and particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Local Appointments Commission, 33 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, C. 2.
10/A.916. W.H.Co.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NORTHERN IRELAND UTILITY POULTRY SOCIETY'S SECOND ANNUAL SHOW
(OPEN TO ALL IRELAND)
OF UTILITY POULTRY, BANTAMS, RABBITS AND CAVIES,
Will be held in
OXFORD MART, BELFAST,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 29th and 30th NOVEMBER, 1928.
Entries Forms and Schedules from Mrs. Stewart, Castlehill road, Stormont, Belfast. Entries Close 17th November. Poultry Judge—T. H. Gilbert, Poultry Manager to His Majesty the King.

IRISH 'BUS OWNERS' PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Members of the above-mentioned Association will be held at the Dolphin Hotel, Dublin, on to-morrow (WEDNESDAY), the 7th NOVEMBER, 1928, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the Report on the "Control and Regulation of Road Traffic."
Operators who are not members, and wish to attend this important meeting, should immediately apply to the Secretary for Admission Card.
T. W. BERKERRY, Secretary.
Irish 'Bus Owners' Protection Association, 37 Nassau street, Dublin.

FENDER CURBS
AND HEARTH STANDS.
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL, LTD.,
DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Law Courts—The Castle, 11 a.m.
Circuit Courts—The Castle and Green street, 11.
Dublin Operatic Society, Rathmines Town Hall, 8.
Dublin University Experimental Science Association, 8 p.m.
Blackrock College R.F.C. Dance, Metropole.
Gaiety Theatre—"Two White Arms."
Theatre Royal—Varieties.
Abbey Theatre—"The Plough and the Stars."
Olympia Theatre—"Caper Sauce."
Dublin Gate Theatre, Abbey Street—"The Hairy Ape."
Capitol—"Wife Savers," "The Wind," and Varieties.
Grafton Cinema—"A Wayward Cavalier" and "A Hero for a Night."
Grand Central Cinema—"Steamboat Bill, Junior."
Pavilion Cinema, Dun Laoghaire—"The Little Snob" and "Across the Atlantic."
Plaza Ballroom—La Grande Revuette Cie. Pete Low's Band.

The Irish Times.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1928.

The Future of Railways.

Sir Felix Pole, general manager of the Great Western Railway—one of the four great groups into which the former railway companies of Britain were formed in 1921—delivers in *The Nineteenth Century and After* an opinion of great weight and significance. He says that the railroads not merely will survive the present stress of competition, but are destined to remain "the prime movers of all forms of freight and passengers." They will provide "extensive co-ordinated road and rail services," and their importance in the national transport system will not be lessened even if they come to be nationalised. Sir Felix Pole, reviewing the history of the British lines, recalls the fact that their advent brought about an enormous revolution which was resisted from the start. In no other country were the railways subjected to such drastic parliamentary regulation and control as in England. Despite all restrictions, however, they developed rapidly. In the course of fifty years from 1840, the lines were extended to nearly every corner of the land, and "became virtual monopolists (subject always to effective and far-reaching State control) of the inland transport of the country." Industry flourished in their neighbourhood; yet they levied no extortionate reward. Over an extensive period the average return on capital invested in railways did not exceed 4.22 *per cent. per annum*. During the Great War their services to the nation were of vital importance.

The war, however, transformed the situation of the railway companies. In 1913 the annual wages bill of the railways was £47,000,000; in 1921 it was no less than £173,000,000. This huge increase was due to the reduction of working hours and to the concession of greatly improved terms of employment during the period in which the Government, as a war measure, had controlled the lines. When the companies resumed control in 1921 they were saddled with immense difficulties. Amalgamation reduced the number of companies from 120 to four, and many wise measures of retrenchment were adopted. Now, however, the railways are confronted with a new competitor in motor transport, and the advantages of a transport monopoly are gone. Road transport by motor vehicle certainly has come to stay, but it cannot perform the same functions as the railways with equal efficiency and convenience. To throw the traffic which formerly was represented by the railway monopoly wholly upon the roads would be to overcrowd the roads of a congested country and to involve the nation in an enormous annual expenditure for road maintenance. In striving to retain their due share of the nation's transport the railways found themselves at grave disadvantages. They could not pick and choose routes; they were heavily taxed in a variety of ways, and they actually were obliged to maintain hundreds of miles of road which served their rivals.

No relief came to the railway companies until, in the present year, powers were conceded to them to maintain road services. To-day, as Sir Felix Pole says, they are advancing towards a new efficiency, and "the future of British railways can be faced with confidence." At yesterday's meeting of the Dublin Rotary Club the probable influence of the new transport on the economic life of Ireland was discussed. Mr. Kevin J. Kenny rightly said that the motor omnibus had ensured the fulfilment of a "Greater Dublin" on a scale far beyond expectation, and that the motor lorry promised to change the habits and the prospects of the Irish farmer. We cannot agree with him that the new transport will knit far-distant cities more closely together; for the true part of the motor vehicle is not to replace the railways—which are the natural link between distant places—but to give a new flexibility to local transport services. Always it will be more comfortable to travel from Belfast to Dublin by railway train than by omnibus. Mr. Kenny justly appealed, however, for early provision of some central base for omnibus and lorry traffic in Dublin. Day by day accidents grow more numerous and comfort on the city highways and pavements diminishes. The local courts of justice are occupied in lengthy session with traffic offences and disputes. The need for a bold re-organisation of the whole road traffic of "Greater Dublin" grows increasingly urgent. Mr. F. M. Summerfield pleads for the coming together of the rival transport interests in order to reach an apportionment of traffic congenial to the public welfare.

South African Politics.

The resignation of the South African Cabinet may be announced to-day, and so history will repeat itself. In 1912, General Botha, desiring to expel General Hertzog from his Government, resigned and formed a new Cabinet. Now General Hertzog is adopting the same device: he will form a new Cabinet in which no place will be found for Mr. Madeley, the present Minister for Posts and Telegraphs. Mr. Madeley is the leader of the advanced section of the Labour Party, and for some time his support of the native claims has disturbed not only the Prime Minister, but that more moderate section of the Labour Party which is led by Colonel Cresswell. The quarrel came to a head when Mr. Madeley consented to receive a deputation from the native trade union—the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union—which the Government, as a whole, has refused to recognise. In spite of General Hertzog's request and of his own promise that he would wait until the Cabinet had been consulted, Mr. Madeley received the deputation and undertook to consider the grievances of the native postal workers. This action was the more mischievous because the Minister for Agriculture (General Kemp) recently declined to meet the leaders of the native union and thereby precipitated a strike in the veterinary department. Last week General Hertzog's demand for Mr. Madeley's resignation produced a truculent refusal, and now, in order that the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs may be vacated constitutionally, the Cabinet will resign and will be reconstructed. Apart from the blessing of Mr. Madeley's disappearance, General Hertzog seems to be making an astute move. The dismissed Minister has a large following, and the Labour Party, which is still represented in the Cabinet by two Ministers, will lose authority through its own dissensions. A general election is due in the summer of next year. The Prime Minister may be planning to renounce the present pact with the Labour Party and to play for an out-and-out Nationalist majority at the elections. It is suggested, indeed, that he may go to the country within the next three months on the issue which underlies Mr. Madeley's dismissal. The native trade union, which proposes to use European methods in its fight for better conditions of work, is a bogey to the South African farmers. If the Nationalists should decide to stand fast against the native claims, they might hope to stampede the Labour Party and to detach many rural supporters of the South African Party. Such a policy is indicated in a speech which Mr. Tielman Roos, the Minister for Justice, made last week at Johannesburg. He said that the native union's pretensions to equality were intolerable, and advocated a united white party as a barrier which would "save South Africa from the native menace." It is possible, therefore, that the next elections may be fought upon an issue—a grave and incalculable issue—which hitherto both General Hertzog and General Smuts have discouraged as a factor in party politics. By a sinister coincidence it was reported yesterday that Moscow was contriving means to foment native unrest in South Africa.

Dishonest Golfers.

Irish golfers must look to their arithmetic. Within the last few days quite a "sensation" has been caused in England by the news that two prominent members of a well-known golf club have been asked to resign in consequence of their habit of returning "faked" cards in club competitions. Both men, apparently, are well-to-do persons to whom the winning of competitions could bring no pecuniary advantage; but it seems that their vanity induced them, on several occasions when they were playing together, to hand in inaccurate cards, thus placing themselves in winning positions. Their conduct came under suspicion; but, as both were very popular in the club house, the committee refused at first to accept the evidence of their accusers. Consequently, a watch was kept on the two men during the next competition in which they played, and, surely enough, one of them was seen to change the "lie" of his ball when it had fallen behind a bush, and the other conveniently forgot several strokes during the round. Happily, this kind of thing is exceedingly rare in the game of golf, and in competitions it may be said not to exist. Every golfer, however, knows the type of player whose vanity at times obscures his memory, with the result that the half-a-dozen strokes which he has taken to escape from a bunker occasionally shrink to a modest three. There is also the player who now and then is tempted to improve the "lie" of his ball. In the vast majority of cases, however, the golfer is a good sportsman, who is willing to take the rough with the smooth, and, even if a hole should cost him those fatal double figures, is not ashamed to admit the fact. We all have returned "tens" in our time, and the game would become a very poor thing if the word of a player could not be trusted. The action of the English club was thoroughly justified; but we hope that the day never will dawn when the fortunes of an Irish golfer will be followed from hole to hole by surreptitious watchers with pencils in their hands.

Anglo-German Films.

Another stage has been reached in the fight for supremacy in the film trade by the formation of an Anglo-German combine. The result of the deal will be that one board will control the fortunes of some of the biggest film concerns in Germany as well as of some of the leading British companies. Thirty films will be produced every year, of which ten must be made in England and ten in Germany, while "super-films" also will be made under the new combine's auspices. The capital of the combine will be approximately £1,250,000, and it is hoped that within a short space of time it will be able to increase its activities considerably. Up to a few years ago the entire film trade was in the hands of the United States. During and immediately after the war the cinema industry in America developed at a remarkable rate, with the result that European production of films virtually came to an end. Germany, France and Britain, however, now are making their own films, and, by means of a quota system, are trying to stem the tide of Hollywood productions. So far as technique is concerned, Germany is far ahead of her competitors; but hitherto she has been handicapped in her fight against American rivalry by the keen salesmanship of the United States producers. The British film industry has suffered under a similar handicap; indeed, it is only within the last two or three years that it has made any serious effort to assert itself in the international market. Now that the new combine has been formed, we may expect to see more British and German films on the European screen. Much leeway must be recovered before any appreciable impression is likely to be made on the American export trade in films; but, if the British, French and German manufacturers come together, they soon will discover ways and means to defeat the Hollywood monopoly.

COLLISION AT RATHMINES.

A motor car belonging to Messrs. Southall Bros., Birmingham, and a "Cosy" omnibus collided on Rathmines road last night.
Both the motor car and 'bus were damaged, but no one was injured.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

After the opening of Parliament to-day the King and Queen will leave London for Elveden Hall, Thetford, to stay with the Earl and Countess of Iveagh, who are entertaining a party to meet Their Majesties.

Yesterday afternoon Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll, with a party, attended the variety entertainment at the Arts Theatre, London, which had been organised in aid of the League of Empire. Princess Alice and Lady May Cambridge were the guests of Countess Buxton yesterday afternoon at an "at home" in connection with the London-South African Girl Guides' Association.

Princess Mary will visit Portsmouth to-day, and will spend some time on the new Australian cruiser, Canberra, where the Captain and officers will give a luncheon in her honour. Later this afternoon Her Royal Highness will inspect H.M.S. Victory.

The Earl of Athlone, Princess Alice and Lady May Cambridge were the guests of honour at the dinner party given by Sir Abe Bailey at his residence in Bryanston square. Among others present were the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mrs. Amery, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. Smit, the Duchess of Newcastle, Mary Countess of Minto, the Earl and Countess of Buxton, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lady Rossmore, Sir Clive and Lady Wigram, Sir Robert Horne, Sir E. Davis, Sir R. Grey, Sir F. and Lady Newton, Sir D. and Lady Chaplin, General and Mrs. Holdsworth and Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling.

Lord William Scott has left London and has joined the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch's family party at Bowhill, Selkirk. The Earl of Londesborough is in residence at Blankney Hall, where he is entertaining a large party for the opening meet of the Blankney Hounds. Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso left London yesterday for Paris. Admiral Lord Wester Wemyss and Lady Wester Wemyss and their only daughter have arrived at Cannes, and will spend the winter at the Villa Montbrillant.

The Earl of Kingston, who has been taking the waters at Harrogate for the past three weeks, has returned to County Roscommon. The Earl and Countess of Dunraven are at present at Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire; they intend to go to Adare Manor next month.

Lord Rathdonnell has returned to Lisnavagh, Co. Carlow, from England. Lord Monteagle has returned to Mount Trenchard, Foynes, from London. Lady and Miss Wallace have arrived in Dublin from Ardnamona, Lough Eske.

Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent will preside this afternoon at the Ladies' Carlton Club, Chesterfield Gardens, London, when Sir George Maxwell, K.B.E., will deliver a lecture on "Some Malayan Problems." In aid of the Duchess of York's Maternity Centre in Islington, lectures will be delivered this month in London by Sir Nigel Playfair, Sir Owen Seaman and Miss Eleanor Sinclair Rohde, under the auspices of the Scottish Women's Hospitals' Association.

Sir William and the Hon. Lady de Courcy Wheeler entertained a few friends to dinner at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, last night to meet Lord Shaw of Dunfermline. Among the guests were the Chief Justice of the Irish Free State and Mrs. Kennedy, the Provost of Trinity College and Mrs. Gwynn, the Hon. F. A. Sterling and Mrs. Sterling, the Attorney-General of the Irish Free State and Mrs. Costello, the Hon. Mrs. Barry, D

ARMED GUARDS AT THE POLLING BOOTHS.

PRECAUTIONS AT TO-DAY'S U.S. ELECTIONS.

"5 TO 1 ON HOOVER."

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE REPORTED TO BE CABINET-MAKING.

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday.

The sifting of the eleventh hour reports which come into Washington from all sections of the country brings nothing new into sight on the eve of the general election. There are few or no premonitions of the "landslide" for Governor Smith, which is the sole chance of victory, and the inauguration of Mr. Herbert Hoover as President of the United States on March 4th, 1929, seems assured.

There will be bitterness, and there may be violence, to-morrow. Federal supervision of the polls has been ordered in eight States—New Jersey, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, Ohio and Alabama, from which warnings of intended fraud has come, and unless these reports are exaggerated, there may be Grand Jury investigations after the election.

The laws of the United States forbid interference with qualified voters, or the use of armed guards at polling booths, but in the States named the agents of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice will be on the spot to observe and report. They will have strange stories to tell.

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.

METHODS OF VOTING.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Monday.

The American electorate, now in excess of 40,000,000 qualified voters, will to-morrow select the thirty-first President of the United States. In point of fact, the various constituencies will also have to choose a new Vice-President, thirty-two United States Senators (constituting one-third of the Chamber), all the 435 members of the House of Representatives, and numerous State officials, including many Governors; but the centre of interest in the election is, naturally, fixed upon the Presidency.

INTENSE FEELING.

A campaign marked by extraordinary intensity of feeling on both sides, and carried on by the latest mechanical means, has served to bring the personalities of the two Presidential candidates before the public, both in the United States and abroad, perhaps more vividly than ever before in the history of the country.

It may be unfair to pretend, as some observers have done, that there are no party issues at stake; but they have certainly become closely identified with the candidates in the popular mind as to be lost in the figures of Mr. Alfred Smith, four times the Democratic Governor of New York, and Mr. Herbert Hoover, the Republican Secretary of Commerce in the Coolidge Cabinet.

Under the American system the President is chosen, not by a direct majority of the total vote cast in the country, but by a majority in the Electoral College, a body in which each State controls a vote equal to its Congressional "delegation"—in other words, to the sum of its Senators and representatives.

HOW THE VOTES ARE CAST.

Thus New York, with two Senators and 43 representatives, has 45 electors for this purpose; while Delaware, with two Senators and one representative, has three.

The electors are pledged in advance to vote for a designated candidate, and the result in practice is that the entire vote of each State is thrown as a *bloc* to whichever candidate secures a majority in the State.

So that it is possible for either Governor Smith or Mr. Hoover to be elected without a popular majority, providing that they obtain majorities in the right combination of States. There are 48 States in the Union, with a total vote of 531 in the Electoral College. To secure his election, therefore, Governor Smith, or Mr. Hoover, must obtain at least 266 votes.

On the eve of the election trained observers were estimating that Mr. Hoover was reasonably sure of carrying States possessing a combined vote larger than the minimum necessary for his election, and to these were likely to be added a group of States regarded as doubtful, but in which the Republican chances were rather better than even.

At the same time, however, it is admitted that there are factors in the present situation which render prediction difficult, and may conceivably upset these calculations.

If Governor Smith is elected to-morrow he will be the third Democrat to become President of the United States since the American Civil War in the sixties of the last century.

The only breaks in the long Republican *régime* came in the Administrations of President Cleveland and President Wilson, each of whom, however, served two terms in office. As also noted many times during the course of the campaign, Governor Smith would be the first Catholic to become President.

RIVAL CLAIMS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Monday.

Final statements of the campaign managers of both parties claim a sweeping victory for their respective nominees.

Mr. John J. Raskob, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, claims that Governor Smith will carry thirty-seven States with a total of 402 of the 531 electoral votes.

Senator George H. Moses, the Eastern Republican manager, counters with the claim that Mr. Hoover will get 409 electoral votes, and that he is sure of twenty-six States.

Everywhere the Press of the country is admitting that no presidential election for many years has aroused such overwhelming interest as this one.

In New York odds are as high as five to one on Hoover. Other odds quoted are three and four to one in favour of the Republican nominee.

RADIO APPEALS FOR VOTES.

FINAL SPEECHES BY THE CANDIDATES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Monday.

Both candidates wound up their campaigns to-day with final nation-wide radio appeals to the voters of the country.

Governor Smith made his last-minute appeal to the farm voters of the country in a short address at midday. The speech was broadcast over a big area. This final bid was based upon the theory that the Governor's chances of success rest upon the agricultural vote.

At ten o'clock at night (3 a.m., Tuesday, London time) the Governor was again due to speak, this talk being in the nature of a general summing-up of his campaign.

CABINET-MAKING.

Mr. Hoover's final appeal for votes was due to be delivered from his California home, over the nation-wide radio, beginning at 9 p.m. (2 a.m. London time, Tuesday).

So confident is Mr. Hoover of election that he has already begun selection of his Cabinet, it is reported.

It is learned that the Republican nominee has offered Secretary of Treasury Mellon the post for another four years, but it is problematical whether Mr. Mellon will accept. Mr. Hoover is highly

SHOT AFTER GAME OF POKER.

WOUNDED MAN REFUSES TO NAME ASSAILANT.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Monday.

The wounding of Mr. Arnold Rothstein, the well-known American sportsman, by a man who was reported to have shot at him from a passing motor car, has brought to light one of those typical dramas of New York's underworld, in which the participants keep faith among themselves, and the police have to grope hopelessly for clues, unaided even by the victim.

Mr. Rothstein is now lying in a desperate condition in a private room of the hospital to which he was taken after the attack, and Detective Patrick Floyd, who visited him there, did his best to induce him to name his assailant, but Mr. Rothstein, who has known the detective for years, managed, in spite of his agonising pain, to conjure up a weak smile, and, placing his finger on his lips, murmured: "You know me better than that, Paddy."

Police investigations indicate that the crime was committed after a game of poker in an hotel room for enormous stakes, at which the gambler is reported to have lost £70,000.

Suspicious of the methods of his fellow-players, Rothstein refused to pay, according to the police reports, and, after harsh words and threats, he walked out of the room, only to be shot down a few minutes later as he was emerging from the hotel.

The report of the crime filtered through Broadway within a very short time, and in less than an hour after Rothstein had been taken to hospital his wife and several of his friends arrived with offers of blood transfusion if required.

JUDGE SHOT DEAD.

ELECTION QUARREL IN GEORGIA.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Monday.

To call a man a Republican used to be deemed justification for any revenge in the solid Democratic Southern States.

The extent to which that section of the country has swung in the opposite direction is seen in the tragic death last night of Judge R. Thomas, of the City Court of Jesup, Georgia, during an altercation with the Deputy-Sheriff, Mr. C. W. Mandray.

Mr. Mandray believed that Judge Thomas had referred to him as "an Al Smith man."

This allusion is alleged to have been made by the Judge on Friday afternoon, when the subject of appointing election managers for to-morrow was under discussion.

Mr. Mandray was suggested as one of the managers, but Judge Thomas laughingly remarked: "We are getting too many Al Smith men as managers."

Mr. Mandray apparently paid no attention at the time, but the men chanced to meet again yesterday, and Mr. Mandray expressed resentment at Judge Thomas's observation about him.

The Judge denied having said it, and Mr. Mandray called him a liar and knocked him down.

Judge Thomas rose flashing a knife in his hand, whereupon Mr. Mandray shot at him, killing him instantly.

The annual whist drive and dance under the auspices of the Civic Guards was held in the County Hall, Mullingar. The attendance numbered over 400.

SENATE ELECTION.

CHANGE IN THE FIANNA FAIL PANEL.

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Sean Moylan, ex-T.D., is not, I understand, to be one of the Fianna Fail candidates for the Free State Senate.

Mr. Moylan was the last person to be added to the panel of six candidates, but apparently he has declined the party nomination, which is to be given now to Mr. Michael Comyn, K.C.

The other five candidates of Fianna Fail are: Mr Seamus Robinson, ex-T.D.; Mrs. T. Clarke, ex-T.D.; Mr. Joseph O'Doherty, ex-T.D., Donegal; Mr. McEllin, merchant, Balla; and Mr. Joseph Connolly, Edenderry.

GIFT OF TONGUES.

STORY OF HEALING BY ILLITERATE BOY.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

WARSAW, Monday.

According to Press reports, at a small village near Lublin a twelve-year-old peasant named Michalowski, who is illiterate, is regarded by the people of the district as a saint and a divine healer.

Thousands of people from the surrounding districts are attracted by his sermons, and come to him in the hope of being healed. He is said to have been successful in healing the sick.

During his sermons the boy uses Latin and Greek words, and reveals a knowledge of several modern languages and of various sciences, although he has never left his native village.

DANES TO RE-ARM.

A NEW FLEET MAY BE BUILT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

COPENHAGEN, Monday.

The Farmers' Cabinet has called in the Army and Navy chiefs to discuss the question of re-organisation of national defence.

During the Socialist *régime* disarmament commenced, and the Farmers' Cabinet, knowing Baltic conflicts may suddenly flare up, has now requested the advice of the Army and Navy experts.

The Minister of Defence proposes to spend nearly twenty-four million kroner annually to maintain the Army and nearly thirteen million for the Navy. Army chiefs, however, advise twenty-nine million kroner for their forces, and the Navy wants sixteen million kroner.

The Admirals point out that the fleet is worn out, and advise the building of a new one in the course of ten years. They declare they are now unable to maintain an effective defence, and advise re-organisation on the Swedish plan.

The experts state that aeroplanes and ship guns are most necessary in case of a Baltic conflict.

SWEDEN TO FOLLOW ENGLAND'S LEAD.

PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL PARLIAMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

STOCKHOLM, Monday.

Following England's example, Sweden is calling an "industrial parliament" to discuss means of reaching industrial peace.

The Premier, M. Lindman, has been negotiating with the chiefs of big industrial concerns, trade unions and kindred interested groups for a preliminary round-table conference with a view to avoiding next year such conflicts as were experienced in Sweden in 1928.

Industry is said to favour the move. The first session of the conference is set for the last week in November.

MOUNT ETNA IN ERUPTION.

MANY VILLAGES EVACUATED.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

CATANIA, Monday.

There was a recrudescence of volcanic activity of Mount Etna during the night. A new crater opened at Montenaci, from which a big stream of lava is flowing in the direction of Annunziata and Mascali. A number of houses in the neighbourhood of Annunziata have been evacuated as a precautionary measure.

The new stream of lava from the Montenaci crater has burnt its way through the Cerrita Forest, and is now descending the Pietra Fucile valley towards the village of Annunziata, which is close to Mascali, a town of some ten thousand inhabitants. Many villages have been evacuated.

The whole population is greatly alarmed. Processions, carrying the images of saints, and gatherings of people in various parts of the island are praying for a cessation of the eruption.

This evening the stream of lava from the new crater of Mount Etna, which opened last night, was only a mile and a half from the district of Muscali and was flowing at a speed of about 1,500 feet an hour.

The local authorities have had the surrounding villages evacuated. Up to the present there does not appear to be any danger for other inhabited regions with the exception of isolated farms.

MEXICAN DEBT.

NEW AGREEMENT TO BE DRAWN UP.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Monday.

An announcement of great interest to British investors in Mexico was made to-day by Mr. Thomas Lamont, Chairman of the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico. Mr. Lamont reveals that secret conferences have been held during the past three weeks between the Mexican Minister of Finance and representatives of the Committee in Mexico City, with a view to the conclusion of an entirely new agreement for the repayment of the Mexican debt to foreign investors

The debt of the Mexican National Railways, the presidency of which may be offered to President Calles on the expiration of his term of office, has also been discussed, as well as a scheme for the improvement of the whole system

The representatives of the International Committee are returning to New York, and it is expected that steps will shortly be taken for drawing up a definite agreement, which will be submitted to the Mexican Congress and to the bondholders represented by the Committee.

There have been rumours in Wall Street for some time past that a new loan might be granted to the Mexican Government by an international banking group, but Reuter's correspondent understands that these reports are without foundation. Mexican Bonds gained a quarter to seven-eighths on the Stock market to-day.

FOG OVER ENGLISH MIDLANDS.

HUNTING ABANDONED.

Rail and road traffic was slowed down and racing and hunting were interferred with by a dense fog in the Midlands yesterday.

After followers of the Quorn Hunt had waited three hours at Kirby Gate (Leicestershire), in the hope that the atmosphere would clear, hounds were sent home without a covert being drawn. It was the Quorn's first meeting of the season.

The fog was thick in Lincolnshire and adjoining counties.

ANTI-FASCIST DISORDERS IN CORSICA.

ITALIAN CONSUL HUSTLED BY CROWD.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

BASTIA (CORSICA), Monday.

A serious disturbance broke out here last night in consequence of the celebration by the local Italian population of the anniversary of the Armistice on the Italian front.

When the whole company sang the Fascist anthem at the top of their voices, a crowd outside the premises responded by singing the "Marseillaise," and showing their disapproval by hooting and whistling.

The Italians infuriated the Corsicans by throwing copper coins to them out of the windows.

The Mayor of Bastia, who is also a senator, called out the police, and, thanks to their efforts, the revellers were able to regain their homes without serious molestation from the enraged citizens.

In spite of these precautions some disorder broke out, and the Italian Consul, who had been present at the dinner, was hustled by demonstrators. The police made four arrests.

The Sub-Prefect called upon the Italian Consul this morning in consequence of these disturbances

COMPULSORY IRISH.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

UNITY FIRST.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE SUGGESTS AN AMENDMENT.

The Legal Practitioners' Qualification Bill, at present before the Dail, which is to make the Irish language compulsory for entrance to the two legal professions, was discussed by the members of the Central Dublin Branch of Cumann na nGaedheal last night in the Shelbourne Hotel.

Several speakers declared that the unity of Ireland was more essential than compulsory Irish, which would prevent the realisation of that ideal.

Mr. FitzGerald-Kenney, the Minister for Justice, having pointed out that any persons now of the age of 16 years would not be admitted to the legal professions unless they had a competent knowledge of the Irish language, said that there were certain details in the bill which might be a matter of very much controversy, and some details which he himself thought susceptible of amendment.

So far as the section which dealt with barristers was concerned, he was not in complete agreement with the section as worded, but was in entire agreement with the principle which underlies it.

A SUGGESTED AMENDMENT.

Instead of the words "nobody shall be admitted," he would prefer the words "no body shall be called," between which there was a considerable difference. At the present moment the Benchers of King's Inns were admitted to the degree of Barrister-at-Law. That in itself did not permit a person to practise: a person must be called to the Irish Bar by the Chief Justice before he became entitled to practise.

A person may be admitted and yet not be able to practise.

There were other countries which accepted the Irish degree of barrister for a person to practise in their courts. The amendment which he suggested was that nobody would be called to the Bar by the Chief Justice unless he had a competent knowledge of the Irish language, but at the same time the Benchers could admit to the degree persons who did not wish to practise in this country, and they could follow out their course of studentship in this country.

FOREIGN STUDENTS.

A very considerable number of foreign students came to this country to study law. This year, for instance, there were four native Burmese entered at the King's Inns. They had no intention of practising in this country, and it would be a great pity if the number of law students were cut down. It was a tribute to their law schools that foreign students should come here. As far as the Law School of King's Inns was concerned, there would be no lessening of the law students who would enter.

"NO HARDSHIP."

It had been said that a certain number of young Irishmen who went to school in England, the Continent, or Northern Ireland, and who wished to be called to the Irish Bar, would have no opportunity of studying the Irish language. That would apply to only a very small number of students, and need not be a bar to any single one of them.

A boy at the age of 16 years would know what subjects were necessary for him in order to complete his course of barrister, and to be called to the Irish Bar. He could not see the hardship in it, and the number that would consider it a hardship would be infinitesimally small, if they existed at all. The same principle applied to the solicitors' profession.

If they took into consideration the fact that in practically all secondary schools in the Free State Irish was now a compulsory subject, it could not be counted a hardship.

QUESTION OF COMPULSION.

There was one broad principle as to whether Irish should, or should not, be a compulsory subject. Another question was: whether is this one of the best means to achieve that end? It had long since been the avowed policy of the Government that Irish should be brought back as a spoken or living language, and it was necessary that some sort of compulsion should be used.

The bill went a little further than in the case of State-aided schools, and in the Civil Service. It dealt with persons who had not received any assistance in their education from State funds, and who, while not desirous of any State employment, were yet compelled to study the Irish language.

The bill asked people to whom the State gave certain privileges to learn Irish.

SENTIMENT.

The learning of the Irish language would, he believed, lead to important results; they believed that for the creation of a true patriotic spirit and feeling in this country the encouragement of Irish was essential; they believed that in order that the true energies of this country might be devoted to the carrying on, not only of the spiritual, but of the material, advancement of this country, the encouragement of the Irish language was necessary—not that the Irish language had got any financial value in itself, but because the Irish language fostered the sentiment, which was of real material value.

At the present moment there was not in this country sufficient energy and determination on the part of the citizens of the State. There was a little too much reliance on the Government and not enough reliance upon one's self. He considered that the bill would make people rely on themselves.

The study of Irish would engender that feeling; it would make them not look outside for help or example, but would make them concentrate upon themselves, and determine to do their work for Ireland.

In the eighteenth century Prussia got back its old language, and made vast progress.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE BACKWOODS.

As to the particular method adopted of fostering the Irish language, he believed it to be the best expedient. Irish would cease to be a thing for the backwoods and the mountains, and it would become the language of the professional classes. He trusted that it would also become the language of every other class in this country.

Mr. B. O'Connor, T.D., proposed, and Mr. Fintan Fitzpatrick, B.L., seconded, a vote of thanks to the Minister for Justice.

NOT A NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

Dr. W. M. Crofton said that Irish was not the national language of the country. They should not deceive themselves that it was the national language; it was fast disappearing against the economic forces, and they could not deny it. It was, of course, impossible for the Government at present to stop their policy of compulsory Irish. They had to go on, for better or worse, and he believed that it was for worse.

He thought that Mr. Blythe was going to address them that night, and he was going to ask him about the economic policy. They had three and a half millions of people, and it cost twenty-six millions a year to govern them. What was the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1.)

"THE KING OF TERRORS."

SIR BERKELEY MOYNIHAN'S CANCER WARNING.

Speaking at a cancer campaign meeting in Nottingham last night, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, the eminent surgeon, described cancer as "The King of Terrors."

"Everybody is afraid of it," he said, "and, if we can replace ignorance by knowledge in the minds of men, we shall banish the fear they have of cancer. The cancer quack is on the warpath, but cancer has never been cured by quackery.

"What the public ought to know are these facts. Cancer is always a local disease in the first instance. It is not a blood disorder of which there is a local manifestation.

"KEEP HEALTH."

"It is the simple truth to say that the majority of people commit suicide by doing things which ruin their own health in one way or another. If you keep healthy, you are reducing the chances of cancer attacking any organ to the fullest extent; for cancer very rarely begins in a healthy organ. If cancer attacks in one point, and that point is accessible to surgeons, every single case is curable.

"There is no food which can cause, or help to cause, cancer so far as we know, and there is nothing, happily, in heredity. It is neither infectious nor contagious.

NO MORE MYSTERY.

"The disease has scared surgeons to their death. It is catching us up and passing us by. More people are dying in spite of the fact that a far larger number are being cured. A campaign like this must be educational. There must be no more mystery about cancer. We are learning now that we can make cancer accessible in a very large number of cases, and where it is accessible, but irremovable, the application of radium will destroy the cancer in that otherwise irremovable part."

RETICENCE OF THE CURED.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan added: "Against the credulity of mankind I set mankind's incredulity. When men and women are cured, as they often are, they seem almost ashamed to tell the story. I have literally hundreds of patients whom I have cured of cancer. I do not want to distinguish myself from other surgeons. We have cured thousands of people of cancer, but those who do recover do not bear witness as they should to the truth."

Sir Berkeley then gave official figures regarding cancer of the breast, at periods of three, five and ten years, in two categories—early and late treatment.

Where the disease was taken early at the end of three years, 86 per cent. of the people were alive and well; at the end of five years, 87 per cent., and at the end of ten years, 77 per cent. were alive and well and free from recurrence.

RADIUM TREATMENT.

The figures for the late cases were: At the end of three years, of the very late cases, 25 per cent. only were alive; at the end of five years, only 3 per cent., and at the end of ten years not one was alive.

"You see," said Sir Berkeley, "the harm that is done when there is delay. We have learned in the last year, perhaps, more about radium than in the twenty years that went before, and I think that if radium carries out its promise, it is possible to say that some of the operations which to-day we are compelled to do for the removal of growth, may be abandoned altogether in favour of treatment by radium."

TYRE INVESTMENT TERMS.

DUNLOP INTERESTS.

Five months ago it was understood that the Tyre Investment Trust was prepared to enter into negotiations with the Dunlop Rubber Company as to its holdings in Canada and elsewhere.

The sequel is found in the circular letter issued to the shareholders of the Tyre Investment Trust, Ltd., in which it is stated that, after prolonged negotiation, a provisional agreement has been entered into with the Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd., for the sale of the company's investments in the Dunlop Rubber Company (Far East), Ltd.; the Dunlop Rubber Company (China), Ltd.; the Dunlop Rubber Company (Straits Settlements), Ltd., and the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company of Canada, together with the loans and advances made to such companies and other assets of the company in consideration of—

(a) The sum of £195,000 payable in cash.
(b) The allotment to this company of 850,000 Ordinary Shares of 6s. 8d. each credited as fully paid in the Dunlop Company.
(c) The right to receive in June, 1929, either a further 350,000 of such shares or their value in cash at the market price on May 31, 1929, with a minimum price of 26s. per share; and
(d) A sum equivalent to one-half of any dividend to which the shares would have been entitled in respect of the year 1928 if they had been issued on January 1, 1928.

One of the terms of the agreement is that for a period of five years the shares to be acquired shall not be sold without the consent of the Dunlop Company, except to discharge any present or future liabilities of the company.

THE JULY OFFER.

In July last the Dunlop Company made an offer to purchase all the Ordinary Shares of this company at 7s. 3d. per share, which offer was accepted in respect of approximately 95 per cent. of the Ordinary Share capital. Since that transaction the boards of the respective companies have had under consideration various schemes for collaboration and the more effective working in the future, resulting in the above-mentioned provisional agreement.

It is the intention of the directors to redeem the outstanding Debenture Stock of this company out of the cash consideration moneys, and on the assumption of a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. the income of the company from the Dunlop Company shares will be £100,000, subject to payment of expenses, compared with the average profits of this company for the last three years of approximately £79,000 per annum, before referred to.

NEW CRUISER IN COLLISION.

A WHITE STAR LINER DAMAGED.

The steamer Runic (12,663 tons gross) arrived in the Mersey yesterday with her stem damaged above the water-line, having been in collision with the British cruiser London.

The Runic was outward bound for Australian ports *via* Liverpool, and the collision occurred off Greenock on Sunday night.

The cruiser, which was returning after running trials, was also damaged about the stem above the water-line.

The Runic is owned by the White Star Line, and was built by Harland and Wolff, Ltd., at Belfast, in 1900.

[It was officially stated that the collision was not of a serious nature. The London, which is a brand new cruiser just commissioned, is engaged in her trials, which she will be able to continue without interruption. She suffered practically no damage.]

LATE NEWS.

THE ABORTIVE COMPROMISE.

REPLY TO LORD GREY'S DEMAND.

In a leading article *The Times* observes:—Speaking yesterday at a luncheon of the Liberal Council, Lord Grey of Fallodon asked for fresh assurances from the Government that the Anglo-French naval compromise does not imply any change in the direction of our foreign policy. Mr. Baldwin has, in fact, already given such assurances with very great emphasis at a League of Nations Union meeting, over which Lord Grey himself presided. But it is true enough that in many British newspapers less prominence has been given to the Prime Minister's clear statement than to the exaggerated interpretations of the compromise that found currency for so many weeks.

It may be found, indeed, that the misunderstandings, the "disastrous" effects abroad of which Lord Grey speaks, were due at least as much to the bitter attacks in a section of the British Press as to anything in the actual terms of the compromise, or the failure of the Government to meet the reasonable demand for full publicity immediately after Sir Austen Chamberlain first referred to the subject in July.

Still, the worst, it may be hoped, is over. The full account in the recently published White Paper of the genesis and the aims of the compromise has done a good deal to clear the air, and there is a general disposition to regard the whole episode much more calmly.

FRENCH CABINET'S POSITION.

CRISIS NOT EXPECTED.

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Monday.

The Socialist-Radical Congress was continued at Angers to-day, the principal business being the drafting of a general political, social and financial manifesto, which is to serve as the party programme until the next conference.

No immediate consequences are expected to arise from the order of the day adopted yesterday, although this stipulates for the removal of Articles 70 and 71 from the Budget and their introduction as a separate bill, and also upholds the reduction in the naval and military estimates to the level of those of 1928.

The latter demand is, in effect, the same as that put forward by the Finance Committee of the Chamber, where Radicals and Socialists wield an altogether disproportionate influence.

OBITUARY.

LORD CARNOCK.

The Right Hon. Lord Carnock died of heart failure at his London residence yesterday, aged seventy-nine years. He had been Ambassador to Spain and Russia, and was Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1910 to 1916.

Arthur Nicolson, first Baron Carnock, was the eleventh baronet of the 1637 creation, and succeeded his father, the tenth baronet, in 1899. He was educated at Rugby and at Brasenose College, Oxford, and entered the Foreign Office service. He married, in 1882, Mary Katherine, daughter of Sir Archibald Rowan-Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, County Down, and had issue, three sons and one daughter. In 1916 he was created Baron Carnock.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. SMITH.

The death has taken place, at Cork, of Major-General John Blackburne Smith, C.B., C.I.E., late of the Indian Medical Service. Major-General Smith was the elder surviving son of the late Rev. John Anderson Smith, of Cork. He was educated at Queen's College, Cork, where he graduated in Arts and Medicine. For a time he served as Assistant Director of Medical Services in the Poona Division, India, and afterwards he held the post of Deputy-Director of Medical Services in the Eastern Command. During the Great War he was mentioned in despatches, and in 1918 he was awarded the C.B.

THE CINEMA IN EDUCATION.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OPENED IN ITALY.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT

ROME, Monday.

The Institute of International Educational Kinematography was inaugurated to-day with a ceremony at the Villa Falconieri, an historic house fifteen miles from Rome, where, thanks to the hospitality of the Italian Government, the Institute is to be established.

Handing over the building to Senor Villegas, representing the Council of the League of Nations on behalf of the Italian Government? Signor Mussolini emphasised that the object of the Institute was to promote cultural relations between the States by new methods. The film, which was still in the first period of its development, afforded this great advantage over the newspaper and the book—that it spoke to the eyes; that was to say, it talked a language understandable by all the peoples of the earth. For that reason it had a character of universality, and innumerable possibilities for educational co-operation of an international order.

The Italian Government had been actuated by considerations of that kind in donating the Villa Falconieri, one of the most precious monuments of Italian architecture of the cinquecento, as the home of the new Institute.

TRAMWAY STRIKE IN TUNIS.

CAVALRY HELP POLICE.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

TUNIS, Monday.

Serious disturbances have accompanied the strike of tramway workers here. A crowd of strikers who were trying to hold up a tram came to blows with the police, who were so roughly handled in this and several other collisions that a detachment of cavalry was ordered to clear the streets. The rioters were finally dispersed and several were arrested.

MOTOR CAR ATTENDANTS.

REGULATIONS FOR DUBLIN.

Full particulars regarding the appointment of commissionaires to act as motor car attendants in Dublin are given in the new police regulations published in our advertising columns to-day.

A commissionaire can only take up duty at the place named on his licence, and he will be required to wear on his left arm a badge with a number. He "shall not be entitled to demand payment for his services, but shall be at liberty to accept any remuneration which may be proffered him."

A licence will not be granted to any person under 18 years of age, or who is unable to read and write. The police may refuse a licence to any person who has been convicted of any offence or who is not of good character.

METEORITE DESTROYS STONE BUILDING.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Monday.

The Academy of Science reports that a meteorite hurtled through a stone building in a village in Yakutsk (Siberia), and buried itself in the earth. The building was destroyed.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

CABINET RESIGNS.

GENERAL ELECTION PROSPECTS.

NATIVE ISSUE.

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

PRETORIA, Monday.

Probably General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, will tender the resignation of the Government to-morrow.

This unexpected step the Prime Minister will be compelled to take in consequence of the fact that Mr. Madeley, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, has so far declined to resign. General Hertzog will be following the precedent of 1912, when General Botha, then Prime Minister, resigned in order to get rid of General Hertzog himself.

The Cabinet held two long meetings to-day to discuss the position, but no statement was issued. The possibility of an immediate dissolution of Parliament is not to be discounted.

THREE COURSES.

There was a choice of three courses in regard to the Cabinet crisis. The first was to wait until Mr. Madeley resigned, but his general attitude suggests that he will refuse to resign. The second was to dismiss the Minister by special proclamation, in the *Gazette*, an extreme course not favoured by Ministers, particularly the two other Labour Ministers (Colonel Creswell and Mr. Boydell). The third course was for the whole Government to resign and be re-formed, leaving Mr. Madeley out.

Having already demanded Mr. Madeley's resignation, the Prime Minister could not with dignity wait until, as Mr. Madeley asked in his letter on Saturday, the matter had been considered by the National Council of the Labour Party. Moreover, this course would involve recognising the authority of the National Council, which Colonel Creswell and Mr. Boydell disown.

THE LABOUR PARTY'S NOMINEE.

It is the fact, however, that Mr. Madeley, as he has reminded General Hertzog, was not appointed by the Prime Minister in the ordinary way, but was actually nominated by the Labour Party. To dismiss a Minister by notice in the *Gazette* would be to make a martyr of him on account of his trade union principles.

The incident which led to Mr. Madeley's dismissal is generally regarded as a mere pretext on the part of the Prime Minister to rid himself of an awkward partner, who had been a thorn in the side of the Government for several months. Mr. Madeley allied himself to the National Council faction in the Labour split, and his attitude to Colonel Creswell has been one of growing hostility, which he made no attempt to conceal.

On more than one occasion he publicly attacked the Labour leader, and supported the resolution passed at the Durban Conference in July expelling Colonel Creswell from the party.

The Prime Minister's attitude towards the quarrel hitherto has been that it is a domestic concern, which did not affect the relations of the Labour Party and the Nationalists as a whole.

Mr. Madeley represents the Socialist wing of the Labour Party, and has made his Socialism obnoxious to the Nationalists; while he has also fallen foul of the Public Service Commission, on account of insisting upon appointing unilingual men to responsible positions in the postal service.

THE NATIVE QUESTION.

By receiving a deputation from the native organisation (the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union) he not only offended Nationalist feeling, which is utterly opposed to acknowledging equal rights for black and white, but acted in direct conflict with the policy of General Kemp, the Minister of Agriculture.

For some time leading Nationalists in the Transvaal, headed by Mr. Tielman Roos (Deputy Prime Minister), and backed by the Nationalist Press, have been anxious to make the native question an election issue, and responsible Nationalists are to-day congratulating themselves that Mr. Madeley has presented them with the good election cry they were looking for.

THE OUTLOOK.

The outlook is not too favourable to the Government at present. In the Transvaal last week the municipal elections went heavily against the Nationalists and Labour, and there is no sign of the Labour split healing. It is significant that Mr. Tielman Roos, in a speech last Saturday, hinted at the possibility of a stalemate or something approaching it when the election comes. The Government must consider whether the position will grow worse or better by waiting.

THE ELECTION CRY.

NATIVE ISSUE MAY BE RAISED.

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

CAPE TOWN, Monday.

Should the Cabinet crisis result in the resignation of the Government as a whole, it would mean a general election months earlier than the anticipated date of June next. The protracted Cabinet meetings to-day suggest that there is disagreement about the proper course to pursue, but the probability is that General Hertzog will resign and re-form his Cabinet.

Still, Mr. Madeley's insistence that he is being jettisoned for standing up for trade union principles undoubtedly puts Colonel Creswell and Mr. Boydell in a most awkward plight. It is all very well for them to repeat General Hertzog's dictum that the native union is not a trade union, but an association for political purposes. That horse will not run far in the rough and tumble of a general election.

There is a growing belief, too, that General Hertzog and Mr. Roos are making up their minds to fight the election on an appeal to white prejudice against the natives, especially the black vote in the Cape.

They will hardly find a more plausible form in which to raise that cry than Mr. Madeley's expulsion. However, such an election cry would horrify the more responsible part of Nationalist opinion in the Cape, which is not strong numerically, but nevertheless carries weight in the party far beyond its strength in actual votes.

Several leading Nationalists are saying privately here that it is unthinkable that Mr. Roos should thus light the fire of anti-native feeling as an election cry. Meanwhile it seems likely that neither Colonel Creswell nor Mr. Boydell will resign, and that the crisis may be tided over for some months.

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NORTH CHANNEL SWIM.

MISS GLEITZE FAILS AGAIN.

Miss Mercedes Gleitze has failed in her fourth attempt to swim the North Channel between Donaghadee and Portpatrick (Scotland).

Shortly after midday she had a trial swim for half an hour and did well, though a heavy sea was running. On returning to the boat she said that she had found the sea very comfortable and of a pleasant temperature. The breakers, she added, did not distress, but rather helped her. She felt that a start should be made for Portpatrick during the afternoon. People who understood local conditions, however, tried to dissuade Miss Gleitze. Her pilot told her that owing to the state of the water about five miles out she could not possibly succeed. He advised her to await more favourable weather.

Miss Gleitze was determined to try, so at 3.30 in the afternoon she dived from the breakwater at Donaghadee and set forth with a strong over-arm stroke. A small crowd cheered her as she left, accompanied by a motor boat in which were Mrs. Blacker, Miss Betty Carr and Miss Nellie Carr, of Donaghadee; Constable McVicker, R.U.C., a well-known local swimmer, and three pressmen. Gramaphone records had been taken to beguile the long hours of the swim, but these, in the event, were not required.

Miss Gleitze for a time appeared to make good progress. After three and a half hours she had swum about ten miles, but was not more than six distant from the starting point, and the water had become so rough that she was obliged to return to Donaghadee in the motor boat.

COMPULSORY IRISH.

(Continued from Page 7, Column 4.)

Irish language costing? It was all very well to talk about their souls, but their bodies had to do the work and be fed. The body was very sick at present, because it was not fed properly, and people did not know how to cook what they grow. The time taken up by Irish was interfering with the household education of the people of Ireland.

TEXT BOOKS IN IRISH?

What were the lawyers going to do when they were compelled to learn Irish? Was it to translate their text books into Irish?

Would the text books of medicine also have to be translated into Irish? If they were, they should have to coin words. He would tell them how to make Irish a success. Let them forbid the study of it, and then it would foster. Were they going to force compulsory Irish on the Church?

He had just as much objection to compulsory Latin as to compulsory Irish, but there was to be said for Latin that the people understood the Services in that language. He wished to heaven that he had not been compelled to learn Latin and Greek instead of French and German, which would enable him to converse with his fellow-citizens on the Continent.

The Minister had said that the recovery of Prussia was due to the revival of her language, but they should not forget that Prussia committed one of the greatest crimes in history by producing the Great War.

UNITY OR THE LANGUAGE.

A united Ireland was of far greater importance than the revival of the Irish language, and compulsory Irish would keep her divided.

Mr. E. M. Summerfield said that the last speaker would have them a non-descript nation. Were they less entitled to a language than other nations? He did not believe its compulsion was a hardship.

Mr. Devlin hoped that the rights and interests of the Benchers of King's Inns would not be superseded by any legislation. He believed that they should know their own language.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING LEADERS.

Mr. Keating said that English was their language for 500 years. When an Irish speaker came to Dublin and wanted to get his breakfast or dinner he would have a much less chance of being understood than a Frenchman. To say that there was no national spirit in people who could not speak Irish was absurd. (Hear, hear.) All their great leaders in the past were English speakers. The people who did their work were very largely those people who knew no Irish. They wanted a united Ireland far more than an Irish-speaking people, and compulsory Irish was making the division greater still.

Mr. Little said that he was not sure whether compulsory Irish would add lustre to the Bar or to the Irish language. He feared that the compulsion would prevent students from coming to the Irish law schools, and that it would put the unity of the country farther away than ever. In his opinion, unity was first necessary, and then they could settle the question of the Irish language.

Mr. L. O'Neill, solicitor, said that the bill took the examinations out of the hands of the Incorporated Law Society because the Chief Justice could hold up any candidate, which was most unreasonable. The present bill did not refer to an Act passed in 1923, which entitled English or Scotch lawyers to practise in Ireland on payment of the usual fees.

The Chairman, Mr. M. P. Rowan, conveyed the vote of thanks to the Minister, who, having replied, the proceedings terminated.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—A depression off Western Ireland is remaining almost stationary, and pressure is rising slowly over the British Isles. Light south-easterly to easterly winds are probable, and occasional rain or drizzle locally, but bright intervals. Fog is to be expected generally to-night and in the early morning. Ground frost will occur at night, and day temperature be moderate.

Ireland, all Districts.—Light or moderate south-easterly or easterly winds; cloudy, with brighter intervals; occasional rain or drizzle; fog early and late; temperature during day moderate, but low at night, with ground frost.

Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—All Crossings—Light variable winds; fair; fog early and later; sea slight.

Dixon and Hempenstall Barometers and Thermometers. 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

DUBLIN WEATHER REPORT.

Oct.	Bar.	Thermometer. Temp. 10 p.m	Max.	Min.	Grass Min.	Wind.	Rain. m.m.	Sun hours
31	29.996	47.0	50	47	46	W.	3.6	—
Nov. 1	30.156	46.4	49	45	44	W.	0.1	—
2	29.932	47.8	47	40	38	E.	7.8	0.2
3	29.750	42.2	45	38	34	W.	3.1	1.2
4	29.820	47.0	49	39	34	W.	1.6	0.1
	29.754	46.5	50	38	37	S.E.	4.6	4.0

THE SUN.

To-day.... Rises	7.33	Sets	4.44
To-morrow.. „	7.35	„	4.42
Lighting-up Time			5.44

HIGH WATER—DUBLIN.

To-day.... Morning	6.39	Afternoon	7.17
To-morrow. „	7.51	„	8.22

Old Silver Wanted
Up to £20 per oz. paid for Antique and 5/- per oz. for Modern Silver.
ORGEL 35 Nassau St., Dublin

SEQUEL TO KERRY CASTLE FIRE.

NO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

FREE STATE DECISION TO STAND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
LONDON, Monday.

A Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (Lords Phillimore, Blanesburgh and Atkin, and Sir J. Wallis and Sir L. Sanderson) to-day refused special leave to appeal in the case from the Irish Free State, in which the petitioner was Mr. Jeremiah Leen, owner of Ballyheigue Castle, in County Kerry, and relating to a claim to compensation by him for the malicious destruction of his property two days after he had insured it.

The special leave sought was permission to appeal against a judgment of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State.

Mr. W. M. Jellett, K.C., appeared for the petitioner, the respondent, the President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, and others being represented by Mr. Bewley, K.C., and Mr. McGuckin.

THE PETITIONER'S CASE.

The case for the petitioner was that he purchased the castle and surrounding lands in 1920 for £4,000. The reason that the purchase price was so low was attributed to the fact that the country at the time was in a disturbed state. He insured the building for £9,500 against loss or damage by, amongst other things, riot or civil commotion, under a Lloyd's policy as May 25, 1921.

The castle, it was alleged, was maliciously destroyed two days later, and Mr. Leen thereupon claimed £20,064 compensation under the Criminal Injuries Act, and in October, 1921, the County Court Judge before whom the matter came awarded him £4,000 compensation and £77 7s. 9d. costs.

Mr. Leen appealed, but the appeal had not been heard on May 12th, 1923, when the Damage to Property (Compensation) Act, 1923, was passed, which prohibited further steps being taken as regarded either the decree or the appeal.

In June, 1923, Mr. Leen commenced an action in the King's Bench Division in London, and recovered judgment against Lloyds underwriters for £9,500 and costs under the insurance. The underwriters had appealed from the judgment. A compromise was arrived at in November, 1923, whereby Mr. Leen received £5,000 from them in settlement of his claim.

In accordance with certain public notices, Mr. Leen lodged a claim for compensation with the Compensation (Ireland) Commission, and on May 1st, 1924, the Commission reported in his favour for £4,000 compensation and £82 12s. 9d. for costs.

ACTION AGAINST EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Minister for Finance refused to pay him this amount, and he then brought an action against the President of the Executive Council and the other members of the Executive Council, claiming a declaration that he was entitled to payment by the defendants out of the Central Fund of the Irish Free State £4,000 and the costs, and also payment of the money.

Mr. Leen relied on the public notices issued by the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State relating to the payment of compensation, and on the warrants of appointment of the Compensation (Ireland) Commission, basing his claim alternatively upon contract or estoppel.

He further relied on the fact that by the Appropriation Act, 1924, the sum of £7,333,000 was appropriated out of the Central Fund to payments to be made in respect of injuries to property, including his own.

The defendants contended that his claim had been discharged by the payment to him by Lloyds underwriters of the £5,000, and that the report of the Compensation (Ireland) Commission conferred no legal right on him.

SUPREME COURT'S FINDING.

The Supreme Court affirmed this judgment, and held that Mr. Leen's claim was unsustainable. Mr. Justice FitzGibbon (one of the judges) said that if the action was regarded as brought against the Minister for Finance, there was no contract, express or implied, upon his part to pay the sum stated in the report of the Commission, and that there was no conduct or representation upon his part which bound him by way of estoppal.

Chief Justice Kennedy concurred, but reserved the legal position as to the rights of a person claiming the payment of a specific sum payable to him and proved to be included in the moneys which the Minister for Finance was authorised by a particular Appropriation Act to issue out of the Central Fund.

Mr. Justice Murnaghan held that Mr. Leen was entitled to the declaration that he sought, and that the Minister for Finance was not entitled to retain the amount awarded to Mr. Leen in virtue of any right of subrogation formerly vested in the persons who had paid moneys under any insurance policy.

LEAVE TO APPEAL REFUSED.

It was in these circumstances that the petition for leave to appeal was presented, and, as stated, their lordships said that they could not advise His Majesty to grant it.

PORTADOWN DRAINAGE WORKS.

CONTRACTORS AND WORKMEN'S WAGES.

At the meeting of the Portadown Town Council yesterday, a letter was submitted from Messrs. Taylor and Wallin, engineers, stating that changing the position of the sewage disposal tanks would increase the cost of the main drainage scheme from £73,600 to £74,400.

The Northern Ministry of Home Affairs wrote stating that they had recommended the Ministry of Finance to grant the Council a loan of £46,700 to carry out the proposed drainage works.

The minutes of a special meeting of the Council in committee stated that the Clerk (Mr. H. Sewell) submitted a draft condition in reference to the rate of wages to be paid by the contractors for the carrying out of the drainage scheme, which specified that the rate in respect of labourers would be the rate paid by the Council to their ordinary workmen, and that the rates in respect of trades men would be the recognised trade union rates in the urban district.

He pointed out that this draft condition was virtually identical with the provisions of a memorandum issued by the Northern Ministry of Labour governing the payment of grants in connection with unemployment relief schemes.

It was contended by some members of the Council that this provision should not be inserted in the conditions of contract as the rate of wages paid to labourers by employers generally within the urban district was much lower than the rate paid by the Council, and varied from 30s. to 37s. 6d., the last-mentioned figure being paid by the best employers to their best workmen.

A REASONABLE WAGE.

On the other hand, it was argued that men employed in connection with the drainage scheme were entitled to be paid a reasonable wage, and that if the Council's ordinary workmen were paid 42s. per week (which was not more than sufficient to maintain the home and family) there was no justification for inserting a condition in the contract which would allow a contractor to pay a lower rate of wages than that paid by the Council, especially as the Government would be contributing £75 of every £100 paid in wages by the contractor to the workmen.

The draft condition was eventually approved, eight voting in favour of it, and two against.

The time within which the contract will be required to be completed was altered from eighteen months to two years, with a fine of £5 a day for every day it shall remain uncompleted beyond the specified period.

FATAL FALL FROM BICYCLE.

Arthur Maguire (55), son of Mrs. Maguire, Post Office, Coranny, Co. Fermanagh, while cycling to Clones last Friday to get money for old age pensioners, fell from his bicycle and fractured his skull. He died yesterday morning.

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK.

Since Jan., 1925, Sixteen of these Clerkships have been gained by pupils of ROSSE COLLEGE, Stephen's Green, Dublin.—(Advt.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COMPULSORY IRISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The leading article in last Saturday's *Irish Times* under the heading "The Price of Partition" ought to arouse members of the Church of Ireland and the Protestant community generally to the danger which lies ahead of them in consequence of the Free State Government's policy regarding compulsory Irish. The danger is not the less real because its effect may not be so seriously felt in the immediate future. There can, however, be very little doubt that the future of Protestantism and the interests of every Protestant family in the Free State are concerned in this matter. The great leaders of Ireland in the past, Parnell and others, said that Ireland required all her sons, and the present Government professes the same view, and that, so long as they are loyal to the State, all denominations are entitled to equal freedom. Here is a testing point. In order, however, that this may be applied, it is necessary that the case, from the Protestant point of view, should be put before the Executive Council in the clearest manner possible.

As a member of the Church of Ireland, I ask if the subject in all its aspects has been considered by the Representative Church Body. If not, why not? Is not the welfare, if not the future existence, of our Church and people in the Free State in the balance? If it has been under consideration, what is being done? Why should not the members of the Church of Ireland be called together to express their views, and why should not all other Protestant denominations do likewise? Then let a collective, but thoroughly representative, deputation be appointed to wait upon the Government and ask to have their views considered. We can do so with the fullest confidence, knowing that, since it came into being, Protestants have been most loyal subjects of the Free State.

I quite realise the reluctance of our leaders to move hastily in any course which might appear to hamper the Government, but when a vital issue, such as this, arises there ought to be no holding back. The policy of allowing "peace in our time" to outweigh all other considerations is liable to degenerate into one of cowardly weakness. It will, I am sure, be so regarded in the future if we permit what we hold most dear to be ruined without some effort to safeguard and protect its interests.—Yours, etc.,

"E. T. G."

Co. Dublin, November 5th, 1928.

THE BURNING OF BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The importance of the subject and the effect which it is likely to have upon the character and intellectual and moral development of the Irish people is my excuse for writing to you again. Have the Irish people seriously considered all that is involved in the burning of books belonging to a public library in Galway the other day? The building and the books which it contained were, I presume, a gift to the people of that town. Has anyone a right to burn public property simply because he, personally, does not like some of the books? Is everyone entitled to burn any book, in any library, which he does not approve of? As Mr. Gilbert Lynch (whose courage is deserving of our sincere admiration and gratitude) truly said, "there is a big principle involved." It is nothing less than the intellectual freedom of the citizens of the Irish Free State. We have won political freedom; are we going to allow ourselves to be intellectually enslaved, or tied to the apron-strings of some grandmotherly clerical or lay censor, who will tell us to open our mouths and shut our eyes and swallow what he shall decide to give us?

I do not wish to judge any man unfairly. The public cannot fairly judge of the full significance of the Galway burnings until we are given a list of the books burned. That list we must have. If the list is refused, the public will draw their own conclusion. The Rev. James O'Dea complained that "there was a lot of talk about this matter, by people who did not know what they were talking about, because they did not know what 'books had been burned.'" Well, let him give us the names of the books, and then we can talk about what we know. He said that the committee would not give this information. Why? Are they afraid or ashamed of what they have done? If I were a free citizen of Galway, I should strongly object to any member of the committee, or to the whole of them together, deciding for me what books I might, or might not, read. I have no doubt that some of the books which they condemned would, in my opinion, be very valuable to every man who wants to know the truth and to judge rightly and fairly of the subject of which they treat.

As to appointing a clerical censor of books, it is well that the public should know that it is the duty of every Roman Catholic ecclesiastic to enforce, as far as possible, the Roman "Index of Forbidden Books." That is their rule and their orders from the Committee of the Index in Rome. It may interest your readers to learn the names of a few of the books which we Irishmen are forbidden to read under pain of mortal sin:—Francis Bacon "On the Dignity and Increase of Science"; Bingham's "Antiquities of the Christian Church"; Erasmus Darwin's "Zoonomia or the Laws of Organic Life"; Duchesne's "Ancient History of the Church"; Gibben's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"; Goldsmith's "Abridged History of England"; Hallam's "Constitutional History of England"; Victor Hugo's "*Les Miserables*"; Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason"; Lasserre's "Translation of the Holy Gospels"; Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding"; Mill's "Principles of Political Economy"; Ranke's "History of the Popes"; all Renan's works; Seymour's "Pilgrimage to Rome"; Whately's "Elements of Logic"; all Zola's works, etc.

Let me say frankly that what I fear is that the present Censorship Bill is only the thin end of the wedge of an attempt to control freedom of thought and research in Ireland. Stress is laid at present on what is "indecent" and "obscene" and what "excites sexual passion"; but will it end there? I know of no book in which you will find more indecent and obscene expressions than in "Gulliver's Travels." Is this to be banned for Irishmen—a most instructive book, a well as amusing, which anticipates the theory of relativity, usually associated with the name of Einstein?

I wish that all Irish Roman Catholics had the courage of their convictions, like Mr. Gilbert Lynch, and would say in public what they say in private. Is it good for any society or Church—I will not say that it should be exempt from criticism, but that criticism should be suppressed? Those who would suppress intellectual freedom ought to be careful. France is not so very far from Ireland, and what has happened there may happen here. The real object of the Roman Index is to suppress, under the guise of piety, any criticism of the ecclesiastical principles and policy of the Roman Curia. Those who have studied the Index legislation have good reason severely to criticise any imitation of it.—Yours, etc.,

DUDLEY FLETCHER.

St. Laserian's, Old Leighlin,
November 5th, 1928.

SALE OF A GUN.

CO. ARMAGH PRIEST FINED.

At Crossmaglen (County Armagh) Petty Sessions yesterday, the Rev. Luke Donnellan, C.C., Monug, Crossmaglen, was charged with having a shot-gun in his possession without having a firearms certificate, and on a second count with selling a gun to James McEntee, of Crossmaglen, not being a person authorised to sell the gun. McEntee was charged with being in possession of the gun without having a certificate for it, and with using the gun without a licence.

Father Donnellan did not appear.

Sergeant Luke deposed to meeting McEntee with a double-barrelled gun, in respect of which McEntee had no licence. He brought a firearms certificate to witness later; but this was in respect of a single-barrelled gun. In consequence of what McEntee told him, the witness went to see Father Donnellan, who stated that the gun was his, and that he had lent it to McEntee to shoot rabbits. Witness explained the law on the question, and asked if Father Donnellan had a certificate, to which he replied that he had never fired a shot with the gun in his life, that he never had a permit and that he would not get one. Witness told him that he would have to report the matter, and Father Donnellan told him that he could do so, that he did not recognise the Court, and that he would not attend.

McEntee gave evidence that he had got

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

EXHUMATION IN FERMANAGH.

INQUEST ADJOURNED FOR ANALYST'S REPORT.

An inquest concerning the death of Bridget Elizabeth Flanagan, aged thirty-eight, of Leglands, who died on October 20th, and whose body was exhumed yesterday by the police, was opened last night at Derrygonnelly, County Fermanagh.

After medical evidence, the inquest was adjourned for a fortnight to have internal organs sent to a specialist for analysis. A doctor said that there were three small marks or abrasions on the left side of the neck, one on the right side, three on the chin, one on each hip, and on the left shoulder. These abrasions, he considered, were due to skin trouble. There was perforation of the anterior wall of the stomach, which might be due to natural causes. He thought that it would be better not to give any definite opinion as to the cause of death until the report of the analyst was received.

John Joseph Flanagan, of Leglands, farmer, identified the remains as those of his cousin, who had been living in his house. She had been in the Omagh Asylum from December, 1924, until August, 1926.

On the Tuesday before her death she complained of a pain in the stomach. She again complained on October 20th, the day on which she died.

After he had had dinner on October 20th he heard her moans, and went up to her room. She was gasping, and he tried to lift her up. She lay back on his arm, stopped breathing, and died.

On the day on which she died he spoke to her about getting a doctor, and she said there was no need for it.

RAINFALL AND FLOODS.

SOME CORK DATA.

The relation of rainfall to floods in Cork was discussed in an interesting paper read by Professor H. N. Walsh, M.E., D.I.C., Professor of Engineering at University College, Cork, at the general meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, held at 35 Dawson street, Dublin, last night. Mr. A. D. Delap, President, was in the chair.

Professor Walsh said that particulars of heavy rainfalls and their durations guided the engineer in forming estimates of probable maximum flood discharges—estimates which might be improved and checked by the study of actual flood records, if any were available. Up to the present very little had been published about the intensity and duration of heavy rainfalls in Ireland, or about maximum flood flow, except for the Shannon.

His paper, he said, had been prepared mainly for the purpose of promoting discussion on these two topics of heavy rainfalls and maximum flood discharges, and in the hope that such discussion might result in putting on record any *data* that was available at present, so as to form a nucleus for future record work.

It had been known for many years that the greatest intensities of heavy rainfalls in short periods varied considerably in different parts of these islands, and that the heaviest showers were likely to occur where the average annual rainfall was least. The relation between intensity and duration of heavy rainfalls discovered in one district could not be freely used in solving the flood problems of other districts.

Professor Walsh then gave statistics and showed diagrams.

Records of daily rainfall, he said, had been preserved at University College, Cork, since 1884. Since November, 1913, an automatic gauge, in addition to the ordinary Snowdon-type gauge, had been in use.

At present almost fifteen years' automatically recorded gaugings were available.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Professor Walsh went on to refer to extreme floods in the Rivers Lee and Bandon, and he said that the earliest available particulars of a disastrous flood in Cork date back to January, 1789. This great flood occured suddenly. It rushed through the streets and avenues with the most impetuous violence. It deluged the flat parts of the city and suburbs. In most places it was five feet deep, and in many parts it was seven feet deep.

The next big flood took place in 1853, when the force of the current that ran through the streets and roads was "such as to overturn many walls and fences, and to scour the surface of the roads so that afterwards they presented the appearance of the dried-up beds of rivulets." This flood destroyed St. Patrick's Bridge, and resulted in the deaths of at least twelve people.

There was another recurrence of flooding in November, 1916, when much damage was done.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. M. Murphy, then read some communications that had been received on the paper. Mr. P. Serless, of the Meteorological Office of the British Air Ministry, London, wrote, and said that it was a valuable paper, and that it was to be hoped that others who were in possession of autographic records of rainfall would publish similar data for their own stations.

Mr. E. W. Montague Murphy, Hon. Secretary of the Irish Rainfall Association, of Ballinamona, Cashel, wrote stating that it had long appeared to him that the classifications of heavy rainfalls in short periods, as adopted by the British Rainfall Organisation, was more or less superfluous for Ireland, where even a "remarkable" fall was hardly ever reported. Undoubtedly, though Ireland was wetter than England as a whole, its generally mild climate did not adapt itself in the same way to downpours of abnormal intensity. Between 40 and 50 downpours of "very rare" intensity had occurred in Great Britain during the past 60 years, but not a single one had occurred in Ireland. When any abnormal fall in a short period did come to light it was usually in the neighbourhood of Dublin, or, at all events, in the East, where the climate resembled that of Great Britain to a great extent.

Mr. J. R. Wade, Carrowmore, Ballinasloe, wrote to say that he had drawn up a diagram plotted from a table given by Professor Walsh, from which it might be concluded that at Cork a fall of three inches in 24 hours might be expected once in 50 years, but that a fall of four inches in 24 hours would not occur more than once in 700 years.

Professor Walsh further suggested that if engineers in this country at any time came across unusual data in this regard they should communicate such data, no matter how small, to the institution.

Professor J. D. Jackson, in proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Walsh, said that he was one of their most useful members in the South of Ireland, and he thought that the institution owed a great deal to him, quite unconnected with the subject of the paper.

Mr. W. Farrington seconded the proposal. Major J. H. Waller, Professor P. F. Purcell, Mr. A. Riordan and Mr. E. M. Murphy supported the vote, and it was passed unanimously.

The Chairman stated that Professor Walsh's work was of immense value.

The following obtained admission to the Institution as associate members:—Mr. C. E. S. Crawcour, Ansham, I.O.M.; Mr. D. H. G. Hayden, B.A., B.A.I., Strand road, Merrion, Dublin; Mr. S. J. McGloughlin, B.E., Pembroke road, Dublin; Mr. W. T. McHugh, B.Sc., William street, Limerick; Mr. H. P. McKenna, B.Sc., Thorndale avenue, Larne, and Mr. C. J. O'Callaghan, B.E., South Main street, Cork.

(Continued from previous Column.)

the gun for the purpose of shooting rabbits from Father Donnellan.

The Chairman (Major McCallum, R.M.), who heard the case sitting alone, fined McEntee 10s. on one summons, and said that this would rule the other one. With regard to the other defendant, if he had come to court and put forward anything in the way of a reasonable excuse the case would have been dealt with very simply; but, owing to the attitude that he had taken up, he (the Chairman) could do nothing save impose a fine of £10 and costs on each of the two summonses.

BANK CLERKSHIPS.
Specialised Preparation for all Bank Exams. 448 Bank Successes since 1921.—SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green.—(Advt.)

U.S. MARKETS.

HEAVY BUYING OF OILS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
NEW YORK, Monday.

Stocks opened strong and the general trend was upward, with buying distributed over a fairly broad list. Some irregularity developed during the morning as election nervousness became more pronounced, but the lowering of call money to 6 per cent., with a corresponding easing in the time money rates rekindled bullish enthusiasm. The directors of the Tobacco Products Corporation have recommended a five to one split up of the shares, while Wrigley, Jun., Co. has declared 75 cents extra dividend. National Tea soared 20 points, Utah Copper 10 to the new high level of 220, and Kennecott Copper and American and Foreign Power reached new high ground. Adams Express rose 14½, Brooklyn Union Gas Radio, Coty, Victor Talking Machine, American Bank Note, Greene Cananea Copper, Wright Aero and Curtiss Aero 4 to 9 points, while Union Pacific crossed 211, its highest price in twenty years. Atchison Topeka, Canadian Pacific and Kansas City Southern advanced 3 to 4, but Case Threshing Machine and Midland Steel Products Preferred declined 5 points in the morning reaction. Speculative enthusiasm increased in the final dealings, when General Motors reached 234½. Oils were heavily bought, and there was active bidding for Timken Roller Bearing, Warner Bros., and American Smelting and Refining. Selling finally wiped out a rise of about 4 points in General Motors, but the other leaders held up well and the market closed strong. Government Bonds quiet; Railroad Bonds irregular. The day's sales totalled 3,830,000 shares.

Money on call closed easy at 6 p.c. bid and 6½ p.c. asked. Business done during the day ranged from 6 to 7 p.c., with 7 p.c. the ruling rate. The last loan was made at 6 p.c. Sterling exchange steady. Silver unchanged at 58.

U.S. SILVER FOR INDIA.

During the latter part of last week silver to the value of 78,000 dollars was consigned to India.

	Mon 4h. 6¼m	Sat. Noon.
Call Money	4.80⅝	4.80⅝
Exchange on Lon.—60 days sight	4.84⅛	4.84⅛
Do. do. Demand Bills	4.84⅛	4.84⅛
Cable Transfers	4.84⅞	4.84⅞
Do. Montreal	4.85¼	4.85⅛
Exchange Paris cable	3.90⅜	3.90⅜

Exp. Parity.	STOCKS.	Mon.	Sat.
199⅛	Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe	193⅞	190
107¼	Do. Preferred	104	104
113½	Baltimore and Ohio	112	111
227⅛	Canadian Pacific	220½	218
34⅛	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul	33⅝	33¼
89⅛	Chicago and North-West	87½	86¼
57⅛	Erie Shares	55⅞	55½
58⅛	Erie 1st Preferred	57	57
143⅝	Illinois Central	139	138⅝
144⅜	Louisville and Nashville	140	139
7¼	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	7	7
46⅛	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Preferred	45⅝	44½
70⅛	Missouri Pacific	68⅝	68
178⅛	New York Central & Hudson R.	174¼	173½
186⅛	Norfolk and West Com.	181	182
104⅛	Northern Pacific Com.	101	99⅞
66	Pennsylvania Shares	64	64
103⅛	Reading Shares	102	102
42⅛	Do. Preferred	41½	41½
125⅛	Southern Pacific	121½	121¼
149⅛	Southern Railway	144⅞	144½
211⅛	Union Pacific	209½	207
85⅛	Do. Preferred	83½	83
113⅞	American Can. (New Stock)	110¼	107¾
235⅛	American Smelt. and Refining	227	224⅝
97⅛	Anaconda Copper	93¾	90¼
19⅛	Anglo-American Oil	19⅜	—
69⅛	Bethlehem Steel Com. Stock	67½	65⅞
—	Brit.-American Tobacco Coupon	—	—
84⅛	New York Coroolidated Gas	81⅞	79⅞
174⅛	General Electric (New Stock)	169	167
228	General Motors (New)	221	220⅝
5⅛	Intct. Mer. Marine Com. Certs.	5	5
37⅛	Do. Pref. Certs.	36⅛	35⅞
52⅞	International Pet. of Canada	51¼	49⅛
122⅛	National Lead	118½	119
56⅛	Pan-American Petroleum "B"	54⅜	53⅞
55⅛	Shell Transport and Trading	54⅛	54¼
33¼	Shell Union Oil	32¾	32¾
41¼	U.S. Rubber	40	40¼
147⅛	United States Steel Common	142¾	140⅞
145⅛	Do. Preferred	141	141¼
—	Silver Commercial Bars	58	58
	BONDS.		
96⅛	Atch. Top. New 4 % Gen. Mort.	94	94
84⅛	Erie Rail. Gen. 4 % Lien Bonds	82¼	82¾
98	Union Pacific 4 % Bonds	96	96⅛
111⅛	U.S. Steel 2nd Mort. 5 % Bonds	108⅛	108
—	U.K. 5½ % Bonds, 1929	—	118¼
108⅞	Do. do. 1937	108	104⅝
—	U.K. Funding Loan	—	—
103⅝	7 % German Loan	100½	100⅝

* Asked; † Ex div.; ‡ Ex interest; ‖ Ex rights.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Exp. Equiv.	STOCKS AND SHARES.	Close Mon.	Close Sat.
42	Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd.	40⅝	37¼
22⅝	Asbestos Corp. of Canada, Ltd.	22	22
27½	Do. Preferred	25½	25
73⅝	Brazilian T. L. & P. Co., Ltd.	71⅜	70½
4½	Brit. Empire Steel Corp., Ltd.	4⅜	4¼
33½	Do. 1st Preference Series B	34	34
6⅝	Do. 2nd Preference	6¾	6
33⅜	Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	34½	32½
115⅜	Canadian Cottons, Co., Ltd.	116	108
41⅛	Canadian Indus. Alcohol Co.	39⅞	39⅜
26⅛	Canada Power & Paper Corp.	26½	24½
41½	Canada Steamships Lines, Ltd.	39⅞	37¾
97⅞	Do. Nos. 6 p.c.	98	95¼
29½	Con. Mining and Smelt. Co. of Canada, Ltd.	29⅜	28⅝
108⅛	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd.	107	108½
—	Hollinger Gold Mining Shares	85	84
180⅜	Montreal L. H. and P. Consol.	182½	102¼
143⅛	National Breweries, Ltd.	143¾	142⅜
58⅛	Port Alfred P. & P. Corp. Com.	57	56
103⅛	Do. Preferred	100	100
66⅛	Price Bros. and Co., Ltd.	64⅝	62½
90⅛	Quebec Power Co. New Stock	87¼	88¼
85⅛	Shawinigan W. & P. Co. (New)	84½	84
210⅛	Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.	204½	204⅛
73¼	Wayagamack	73	73
113⅞	Winnipeg Electric	110½	110½
265⅜	Bank of Montreal	275	275
360⅛	Canadian Bank of Commerce	297	298
385⅛	Royal Bank of Canada	375	376

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

WHEAT—Spots steady, ¼c. up to unchanged.

	To-day.	Prev. day.
No. 2 Amber Durum, spot	125¼	124⅜
No. 2 Mixed Durum, spot	112¼	111⅜
No. 2 Northern Manitoba, spot	133⅛	133⅛
No. 2 Hard Winter, spot	129¾	126⅞
No. 2 Red Winter, spot	154¼	153⅜

RYE steady and ¼c. up. No. 2, spot, 112½.
BARLEY steady and unchanged. American malting, New York, No. 2 spot, 78.
MAIZE steady and ¼c. lower.

	To-day.	Prev. day.
Western No. 2 mixed spot	96	96¼

LARD steady and unchanged. Prime Western steam, 12.15; Middle West, 12.00 to 12.10.
FLOUR easier and 10 to 25 points lower. Spring clears (100 per cent.), 5.75 to 6.00.
FREIGHTS.
Heavy grain to Great Britain (per quarter), 2/9 to 3/5.
Heavy grain to the Continent (per 100 lbs.), 15c. to 16c.
Cotton—High density to Great Britain (per 100 lbs.), 45c.
Cotton—Standard bales, 60c.
PETROLEUM steady.

	To-day	Prev. day
Standard White in cases	17.65	17.55
Standard White in barrels	14.25	14.25
Do. Philadelphia	14.25	14.25
Mid-Continent Crude	33-33.9	33-33.9
Pennsylvania Crude	3.10-3.45	3.10-3.45

COFFEE—

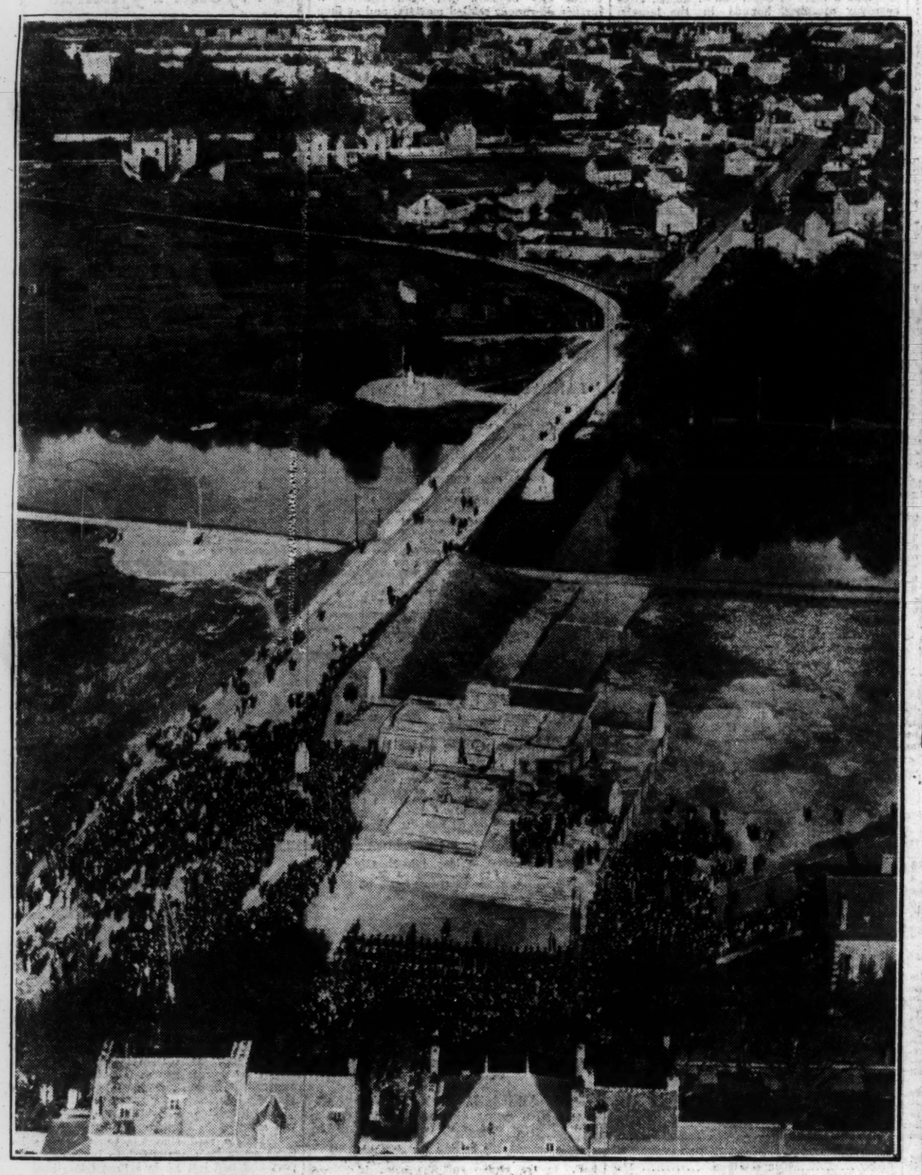
Options—	Dec.	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.
	1929.					
To-day:	1.94	1.95	2.01	2.09	2.16	2.23
Prev. day	1.93	1.94	2.00	2.08	2.16	2.23

TALLOW steady. Spot, extra loose, 9½; special extra, 9½; in tierces, 9¾.
SHELLAC—N.Y., 44½.
TURPENTINE—Spot, 55; Savannah, spot, 49½ to 50.
METALS—Tin barely steady; spot 25 and December 37½ points down; spot and nearby New York, 49.25; future option, December, 48.87½. Lead steady and unchanged; spot, New York, 6.50; spot, East St. Louis, 6.35. Zinc steady and unchanged; spot, East St. Louis, 6.25. Pig Iron steady; Northern No. 2 plain, f.o.b. Furnace, Eastern Pennsylvania, 19.95; No. 2 plain Buffalo, delivery Boston, 20.43 by rail. Copper—The United States Copper Export Association quotes copper c.i.f. Hamburg 16.25.

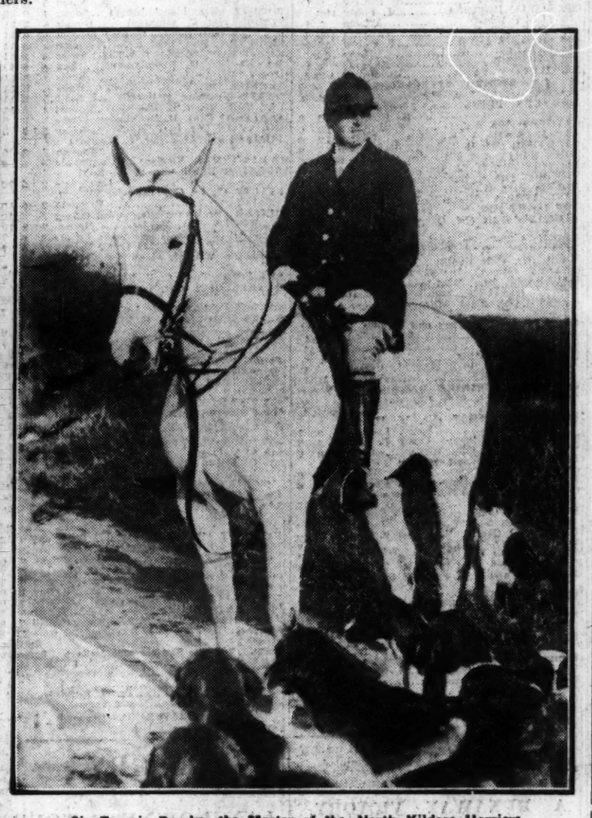
WINNIPEG GRAINS.

Wheat opened steady, 1c. to 5c. higher. A lack of hedge pressure and some inquiry for Manitobas, together with the firmness of shippers' offers, and an advance on the Buenos Aires market, promoted bullishness. The close was steady at gains of 3c. to 4c. Opening options—December 118½, May 124¼, July 126¼. Rye firmer at 1½c. to 2c. up; closing options—December 101¾, May 105½. Oats steady and unchanged to ¼c. rise; closing options—December 50¾, May 54½, July 55¾. Barley steady, ¼c. down to unchanged; closing options—December 67¼, May 71¼. Flaxseed steady

Yesterday's meet of the North Kildare Harriers.



An aerial view of the ceremony on Sunday, when a memorial in honour of the immortal deeds of the British Expeditionary Force was unveiled on the Marne by Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney.



Sir Francis Brooke, the Master of the North Kildare Harriers.

Miss Alma Brooke at the meet of the North Kildare Harriers.

Miss Gladys Waldron, the 21-year-old daughter of the Mayor of Fulham, the youngest Borough Councillor in London.

Crossing a brook at the meet of the North Kildare Harriers yesterday.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
Sitting: A. C. Ellis (Honorary Secretary), K. F. Power (Auditor).
Standing: C. E. B. Neate (Honorary Librarian), J. C. H. Vaughan (Honorary Treasurer).

Marshal Foch inspecting the guard of honour of "Old Contemptibles" at La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, on the Marne, where a memorial was unveiled to 5,888 "Old Contemptibles" lying in unknown graves in France.

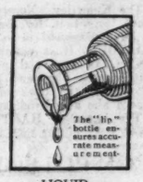
Nurse recommends PHOSFERINE for Maternity Weakness.

"With Influenza after-effects it acts like a charm."

"I HAVE great faith in Phosferine, and I have found it very beneficial for my patients as well as myself. Phosferine is a great restorative in cases of Maternity weakness, and to those with Influenza after-effects it acts like a charm, toning up the system generally. At the beginning of this year I had a bad septic throat myself, which necessitated my being off work. I quickly recovered and took up duty again, thanks to your tonic, and I fly to Phosferine immediately I begin to feel in the least run-down. I shall be most pleased always to recommend Phosferine as an excellent restorative." Nurse E. A. Wood, 2, St. Peter's Walk, Droitwich.

TABLETS.

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is not a "drug." It contains no aspirin (acetyl salicylic acid), cannot affect the heart or teeth, and does not cause constipation. It is given to the children with equally good results.



LIQUID.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS FOR

Influenza	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Nerve Shock
Debility	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Malaria
Indigestion	Weak Digestion	Faintness	Rheumatism
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain Fag	Headache
Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Anæmia	Sciatica

The 3/- size contains nearly four times the quantity of the 1/3 size. Therefore you will save nearly 2/- by buying the larger size.

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MAYOR OF LIMERICK ENTERTAINED.

The newly-elected Mayor of Limerick (Mr. M. J. Keyes) and the Mayoress were entertained to dinner in Cruise's Hotel, Limerick, by the Limerick Trades and Labour Council.

Mr. T. Cusack, President of the Mechanics' Institute, said that it was only through Labour that the union of North and South could be brought about.

Mr. A. Lyons, of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, said that Mr. Keyes, by his dignified conduct, had enhanced the prestige of the office.

The Mayor said that critics were habitually inclined to rank Labour in this country with Bolshevism, asserting that they accepted their dictum from Lenin and Trotsky. He would be very sorry to think that Irish Labour received its mandate from Russia.

"IRISH DAIRY AND CREAMERY JOURNAL."

The advent of a journal devoted solely to milk production and distribution in Ireland is opportune in view of the progress now being made in this branch of our agricultural enterprise. "The Irish Dairy and Creamery Journal," a monthly publication concerned with matters of interest to dairy farmers, creamery societies and dairymen throughout the country, supplies a need which has been unprovided for some time in this connection. The present issue gives a wide survey of conditions in the industry generally, and contains a good deal of interesting information. The journal is published at 35 Molesworth street, Dublin.

MAN DIES IN OFFICE.

Early yesterday morning W. J. Bastow (70), of Marlborough road, N.C. road, died suddenly at his place of employment, 28 Molesworth street. His body was taken to Mercer's Hospital by the Dublin Corporation ambulance.

McKECHNIES

DUBLIN. CORK.
LIMERICK, WATERFORD.

DYERS & CLEANERS

SOUTH IRISH HORSE.

The South Irish Horse reunion dance at the Metropole Ballroom next Friday night will be one of the most brilliant functions of the season. Members of the regiment from all parts of Ireland and Great Britain will travel to Dublin for the occasion.

Among those who will be present are Lieutenant-General Sir Bryan Mahon, Major-General Sir William Hickie, the Earl of Wicklow, and Sir Frank and Lady Brooke.

The following have added to the number of prizes for the fancy dress competition:—Lady Brooke, Messrs. W. D. and H. O. Wills, Williams and Woods, Clarnico-Murray Ltd., Needlers Ltd., J. Lyons, Nicolas Saroney and Co., and the Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co. The dance will commend itself generally, as the profits are being devoted to the endowment of a memorial bed in one of our Dublin hospitals.

MEATH MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

At a recent meeting of the County Meath medical practitioners the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That, in union with the other county medical committees, and on the advice of the Irish Medical Committee, we, the Meath Medical Committee, refuse to undertake to certify under the proposed change of the pool area from the dispensary district to the county."

The meeting also expressed the opinion that they were not legally bound to give a month's notice to the National Health Commission.

Kill 'im dead—now. Rats and mice endanger the health of your household. Liverpool Virus wipes them out entirely, and yet it is harmless to all domestic animals, birds, and human beings.—
For Rats, 2/6 and 6/-. (Post 6d. extra).
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ALL READY BAITED.
Expert assistance gladly given to owners of rat-infested premises on application to—
D. M. WATSON, Ph.C.,
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GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE.

AT AINTREE.

OPENING DAY.

SOME LIKELY HORSES.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Monday Night.

Fog is about the only thing that can spoil the four-day meeting which begins at Aintree to-morrow, and that unpleasant fellow seems to be off the leash in many parts of the country. It was touch and go, I see, whether racing took place at Wolverhampton to-day, and the last event of the day had to be abandoned. For most of the afternoon only a couple of fences were visible from the stands.

The Becher Steeplechase here to-morrow may be a little disappointing, for it is understood that Easter Hero will not run now and Bright's Boy will also be absent. Beggar's End is to run, and the old horse is wonderfully well and has already won a couple of events this season. Blaris is by no means a perfect fencer yet, and BEGGAR'S END may beat him.

Lord Derby will have considerable hopes of winning the Lancashire Handicap with Cap-a-Pie, who put up a good show in the Cesarewitch. Lightning Artist, whom we have not seen all the season, may be started. At his best he could win this race without much difficulty. The one I like best, however, is SAN VINCENTE, who ran well against Brown Jack at Sandown and was third to Sir Joshua a few days later at Newbury.

The Knowsley Nursery does not stand much inspection, for the Handicapper seems to have presented it to the Tetratema colt, TO YOU. It is possible that he may be beaten, as a special providence sometimes watches over the handicappers; but any one who reads the book of form is bound to regard him as a handicap certainty.

The improved HARTFORD should make short work of the race for the Liverpool St. Leger.

GAILTEE MORE.

FORM HORSES.

LIVERPOOL.

1.15—Tully Wood, nap.
1.45—Beggar's End.
2.15—Cap-a-Pie.
2.45—To You.
3.15—Sea Lore.
3.45—Hartford.

Eclipse.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Daily Sketch:—Double — Cap-a-Pie and Beggar's End.

Daily Mirror:—Double—Cap-a-Pie and To You (nap).

Daily Express:—Safety Bet—To You (to win). Double—Cap-a-Pie and To You.

WYE RETURN.

PARIS FLIGHT'S GOOD WIN.

1.30—**JUVENILE (8.) HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Three years old. 1½ m.

Mr. R. Hitchcock's ch. g. FLYLINE, by Flying Orb—Hackline, 10-2.....A. Linegar 1
Mr. L. Hammond's DISPOSITION, 10-12 ..... A. Escott 2
Mr. R. G. Shaw's REMINDER, 10-7....R. Everett 3

Also ran:—Norman Archer (T. Derbyshire), Gallant Captain (Goswbridge), Flammarion (J. Dick), Ruddy Brook (W. Smyth).

Off 1.36. (Winner trained by H. Smyth.)

Betting—Evens Disposition, 4 to 1 agst. Ruddy Brook, 5 to 1 FLYLINE, 10 to 1 any other.

Won by a neck; five lengths. Flammarion was fourth and Norman Archer last.

The winner was put back five minutes owing to the late arrival of trains.

The winner was bought in for 75 guineas.

2.0—**WYE (8.) HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. R. Fitch's b. g. FITZPICTON, by Picton—Grecian Maid, a. 12-5.....T. O'Sullivan 1
Mrs. Boswall-Preston's PORPHYRION, a. 10-0 ..... J. Crotty 2
Mr. H. Fowler's CAPPAWHITE, a. 12-5 ..... Mr. K. Goode 3

Also ran:—Westown (W. Payne), Bandboon (Mr. G. Evans), Maidstown (A. Escott).

Off 2.1. (Winner trained by G. Poole.)

Betting—Evens FITZPICTON, 3 to 1 agst. Maidstown, 6 to 1 each Cappawhite and Westown, 10 to 1 any other.

Won by a length and a half; a bad third. Maidstown was fourth, and Westown the only other to finish.

The winner was bought in for 110 guineas.

2.30—**ASHFORD (5.) HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. P. Thrale's b. g. PAGAN CHIEF, by Viceroy—Agnostic, 5, 11-2.....R. Thrale 1
Mrs. A. R. West's ZADIG, 6, 12-5...Mr. W. West 2
Mr. M. Dollar's ALTITUDE, 5, 10-9....W. Payne 3

Also ran:—Theodust (H. Hannon), Sea Lion (A. Escott), Magenta (W. Bartlett), Tideway (R. Everett).

Off 2.32. (Winner trained by Thrale.)

Betting—11 to 8 agst. Altitude, 5 to 2 Theodust, 4 to 1 PAGAN CHIEF, 8 to 1 Zadig, 10 to 1 any other.

Won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths. Theodust was fourth and Sea Lion last.

The winner was bought in for 75 guineas.

3.0—**BUFFS' STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. 2 m.

Mrs. D. Boswall-Preston's b. g. INDIA'S CHARM, by Viceroy—Joy Garden, 5, 9-13.....J. Crotty 1
Mr. S. Bennet's NEEDLE AND THREAD, a. 11-10 .....T. James 2
Also ran — Word of Honour (A. Robson), No Humbug (T. Griffiths).

Winner trained by Boswall.

Betting—5 to 4 agst. Needle and Thread, 7 to 4 Word of Honour, 4 to 1 INDIA'S CHARM, 100 to 2 No Humbug.

Won by six lengths. Only two finished.

3.30—**NOVEMBER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. W. Harris's b. g. PARIS FLIGHT, by Rabelais—L'Adorable, a. 10-1 .....G. Hardy 1
Mr. R. Shaw's DARK DAVID, a. 11-2.....Owner 2
Mr. J. Hackett's GREY MARTEN, 4, 10-9 ..... L. Rees 3

Also ran—Llandreamer (Butchers), Mon Cher II. (D. Dick), Heah (R. Thrale), Immaterial (A. Smyth).

Off 3.31. Winner trained by C. Young.

Betting—Evens PARIS FLIGHT, 4 to 1 agst. Immaterial, 6 to 1 each Heah and Dark David, 8 to 1 each Llandreamer and Grey Marten, 100 to 8 Mon Cher II.

Won by three lengths; four lengths. Immaterial was fourth and Mon Cher II. last.

4.0—**KENT STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. 3 m.

Mrs. E. Strong's ch. g. LITTLE WAVELET, by Wavelet's Boy—Ultima Thule, a. 10-12 ..... W. Gurney 1
Mr. J. MacKay's LINDHOLM, a, 10-5 ..... T. Chisman 2
Mr. G. Sale's DUPLICATOR, 6, 10-5...T. Moreau 3

Also ran—Blakesley (R. Thrale), April Fool (T. James).

Off 4.2. Winner trained by Pendarves.

Betting—11 to 8 on LITTLE WAVELET, 3 to 1 agst. Duplicator, 6 to 1 each Lindholm and April Fool, 10 to 1 Blakesley.

Won by twenty lengths; a bad third.

COUNTY LIMERICK FOX-HOUNDS.

Subject to the sanction of the I.N.H.S. Committee, will hold their POINT-TO-POINT at RATHCONA on FEBRUARY 28.—(Advt.)

ROWING.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

It was reported at a special meeting of the Cambridge University Boat Club yesterday that the Oxford challenge had been received, and that the University Boat Race would be held on March 23, 1929, at about midday.

It was decided to row the Lent Races next year on sliding seats instead of fixed seats, as hitherto. This is the outcome of some dissension in rowing circles as to the proper method of rowing on a fixed seat. Some College crews have endeavoured by sliding or jumping to evade the orthodox method, and by the introduction of slides, which are to be restricted to nine-inch movements, it is hoped to restore uniformity to University rowing.

Steps will be taken against College crews endeavouring to evade the new sliding restrictions, and each boat of the offending club will, upon detection, lose four places on the river in the Lent Races.

WOLVERHAMPTON RETURN.

STAR OF ARGOS WINS BY A NECK.

1.30—**BUSHBURY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. E. Barnett's br. c. COMMON GOOD, by Blaki—Cantilena, 4, 10-5 .....J. Hamey 1
Mr. A. S. Holmes's BENELLA, 5, 11-0 ..... T. Sheridan 2
Lord Stalbridge's ALLITERATION, 6, 10-2 ..... G. Pellerin 3

Also ran—Twinkler (Connolly), Acceleration (J. Moloney), Wang (E. Spring), King's Counsel (M. Scott), Vaudricourt (F. Cox), Bardsey (V. Piggott), St. Michael's Mount (G. Winder), Punch Bowl (C. Keble), Pivotal (Owner), Plumado (W. Parvin), Friar Denis (D. Davies), Richard Slingsby (T. Stanbridge), Connie Duff (P. Kelly), Indelible (J. Harraway), Righlina (Owner), Idolatry (J. Ward).

Off 1.31. (Winner trained by Gilbert.)

Betting—5 to 1 agst. Acceleration, 4 to 1 each St. Michael's Mount and Plumado, 5 to 1 Alliteration, 100 to 8 COMMON GOOD or any other.

Won by a head; a length. Bardsey was fourth and King's Counsel last.

The winner was sold to Mr. A. S. Holmes for 30 guineas.

2.0—**JUVENILE HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Three years old. 1¼ m.

Mr. S. Savile's b. c. PHAETON, by King Sol—Asunactrad, 10-5.....Mr. Wellesley 1
Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's LUDOVIC, 10-12 ..... T. Morgan 2
Mr. W. D. Ward's JINGLE JOHNNIE, 10-12 ..... S. Ingham 3

Also ran:—Swift News (T. Cullinan), Clear the Way (G. Pellerin), Aberdonian (Hobrigd), Giggleswick (P. Connolly), Lord Westie (J. Moore), Sovereign Lady (Mr. Copsall), Wadi Halfa (J. Middleton), Croide Oir (H. East). Off 2.3. (Winner trained by J. Beary.)

Betting—13 to 8 agst. Jingle Johnnie, 7 to 2 PHAETON, 4 to 1 Ludovic, 9 to 2 Swift News, 8 to 1 Clear the Way, 100 to 7 any other.

Won by six lengths; eight lengths. Swift News was fourth and Giggleswick last.

2.30—**WOLVERHAMPTON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. 2m.

Lord Ednam's b. or br. g. STAR OF ARGOS, by Argos—Lady Kitty, a. 10-12 K. Piggott 1
Mr. H. Adams's LENGLEN, 6, 10-13 S. Ingham 2
Lt.-Col. D. Bingham's PONOROGO, 5, 10-12 ..... T. Morgan 3

Also ran:—Thistabel (W. Speck), Courtship (G. Pellerin), Expert (H. Graves), Paradelsos (H. Haddrell), Clarkia (J. Moloney), Laurentum (T. Cullinan), North Harris (M. Doherty), Royal Falloch (T. Moore), Waldorf, a. (Wagstaff), Te Oran (F. Sergeant), Bucene (W. Parvin), Slaney (R. Lyall). Off 2.30. (Winner trained by Coulthwaite.)

Betting—11 to 10 agst. Courtship, 11 to 2 STAR OF ARGOS, 6 to 1 each Thistabel and Ponorogo, 100 to 12 Lenglen, 10 to 1 Te Oran, 100 to 7 any other.

Won by a neck; four lengths. Paradelsos was fourth and Royal Falloch last.

3.0—**SHIFNAL (8.) STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. O. A. Greensladе's br. m. LUCKY TOY, by Achtel—Lucy, 5, 11-1 .....G. Wilson 1
Mr. S. G. Morgan's CLEAN SWEEP, 5, 10-10 ..... T. Sheridan 2

Off 3.1. (Winner trained by Hall.)

Betting—11 to 4 on LUCKY TOY.

Won by a distance.

The winner was bought in for 160 guineas.

3.30—**DUDLEY H'CAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. 2 m.

Capt. J. W. Bridges's ch. m. EVANSWAVE, by Evandale—Low Wave, a. 10-13 ..... T. Cullinan 1
Lieut.-Col. B. Johnson's MAITRE GAUTIER, a. 10-2 ..... D. Morgan 2
Mr. A. C. Bostwick's SLIEVE RUE, a. 10-12 ..... D. Williams 3

Also ran:—Maximus (F. Brookes), Royal Toy (J. Moore), Annandale (S. Duffy), Bolshevist (Owner), Roman Road (W. Speck), Connolly's Folly (Owner), Second National (E. Foster), George G. (T. Morgan). Off 3.30. (Winner trained by Hon. A. Hastings.)

Betting—5 to 4 agst. Royal Toy, 9 to 2 Maximus, 5 to 1 Second National, 6 to 1 Roman Road, 8 to 1 EVANSWAVE, 10 to 1 Bolshevist, 100 to 7 any other.

Won by two lengths; four lengths. Royal Toy was fourth, and Annandale last.

3.55—**SHREWSBURY H'CAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. 3 m.

(Race abandoned owing to fog.)

SPORTING GOSSIP

Fog Cuts Short Racing.

Fog, which in a mild form had been present throughout yesterday afternoon's racing at Dunstall Park, Wolverhampton, became so dense whilst the 3.30 p.m. race was being decided that the horses could not be distinguished as they jumped the last fence. In the circumstances the Stewards decided to abandon the last race, the Shrewsbury Steeplechase, as the fog became still denser, and showed no signs of lifting.

Rider Lost in the Fog.

Captain Sassoon, the owner-rider of Bolshevist, who fell whilst contesting the Dudley Steeplechase at Wolverhampton yesterday, got lost in the fog, and did not arrive back at the weighing room until twenty minutes later, when it was noticed that he was walking with a limp.

Racehorse Destroyed.

Tideway cut a fetlock very badly while running in the Ashford Hurdle at Wye Races yesterday. She finished sixth, but it was found necessary to destroy her.

J. C. Gibbs Making Progress.

J. C. Gibbs, the England and Harlequin Rugby three-quarter, who recently underwent an operation in Bromley (Kent) Cottage Hospital, continues to make good progress towards recovery.

Toureen's Scratching.

The scratching of Toureen out of all engagements in Mr. E. Martin Smith's name at 9 a.m. yesterday includes the Manchester November Handicap and the Derby Cup.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

LIVERPOOL MEETING.

Grand Sefton Steeplechase—Richmond II., Amberwave.
Becher Steeplechase—Kisser.
Palatine Selling Plate—Hors de Combat colt, Croxteth Plate—Dalmagarry.
Downe Nursery Handicap—Court News.
November Hurdle Race—Spectroscope.
Grosvenor Cup—Rathnally.
Valentine Steeplechase—Lloydie, Ferrans.
Ait Selling Nursery Handicap—Time Sheet.
Lancashire Handicap—Immigrando, Plymouth Hoe.
Liverpool St. Leger—Lovely Peg.
Westmorland Apprentices' Plate—Lecture.
Knowsley Nursery Handicap—Gay Vista.
Liverpool Autumn Foal Stakes—Derby Dilly, Golden Silence, Grand Bibi.
Liverpool engagements—Chichester Cross.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rangemore Maiden Plate, Derby—Winton.
Saltisford Plate, Warwick—Elcot.
Markeaton Plate, Derby—Kim.
All engagements in Mr. Martin Smith's name—Toureen.
All engagements in Captain J. G. R. Homfray's name—Nanny, Reprise, Lover's Chat, Goose Kiss.
All engagements in Mrs. H. R. King's name—Weir Bank.
All engagements in Mrs. J. C. Lewis's name—Prank Dale.
All engagements in Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen's name—Light-Armed.
All engagements in Mr. C. E. Howard's name—Moral.
All engagements under National Hunt Rules—Surinam, Fairy Sunbeam.
All engagements—Ad Montem, Dark Prince, Dark King, Watching Brief, National Anthem (dead), Heirloom, Wynberg, Judea colt (2 years), Roslina colt (2 years), Black Jest, Earning, Fog Horn, Janus, Sungari.
All engagements this year—Latlich.

CURRAGH TRAINING NOTES.

THE CURRAGH, Monday.

A fine morning.

RHAN'S St. Dromack, Winkford and the two-year-olds cantered five furlongs.

BRABAZON'S Dunbarry Star travelled a mile at a good pace.

COOMBS'S Modern Girl covered five furlongs steadily.

DAWSON'S Prudent Ross and Prudent Town went a mile at a useful pace. Helicon cantered five furlongs.

DOYLE'S Minnetonka, Battle Bridge and the rest of the team were usefully employed.

FETHERSTONHAUGH'S Partol galloped a mile and a half. Mullingarrick cantered six furlongs.

GRUNDY'S Prosperity and the two-year-olds had healthy exercise.

HARTIGAN'S Diomedia, Dohora, Grand Day, Southerner, Dr. Jim, Brannigan and the two-year-olds were usefully employed.

PERRY'S Knocklong Boy, Blue Look Out and the two-year-olds cantered.

ROGERS'S The Guidon, Sparsholt, Nice Token, Cabman, Glendoll and the two-year-olds had healthy exercise.

PARKINSON'S Average, Administrator and others had useful bouts of healthy exercise.

STAUNTON'S Stratford Rock cantered five furlongs.

LIVERPOOL TO-DAY:

PROBABLE STARTERS AND BETTING.

SELECTIONS.

Wavertree Selling Plate—**Flying Phœnix.**
Becher Steeplechase—**Beggar's End.**
Lancashire Handicap—**Cap à Pie.**
Knowsley Nursery Handicap—**Golden Rain.**
Aintree Selling Plate—**Sea Lore.**
Liverpool St. Leger—**Hartford** (nap).
DOUBLE—**Hartford and Sea Lore.**

1.15—WAVERTREE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. 5 f.

	Age	st. lb.
PHEIDON (Sir Delves Broughton) Farquharson	5	8 8
FLYING PHŒNIX (Mr. T. A. Edge) De Mestre	6	8 8
QULISTAN (Capt. J. Harrison-Broadley) Waldron	a	8 8
DELIASTER (Mr. T. Bintoul) ...Bintoul	a	8 8
JOHN DENIS (Mr. H. E. Steel) ...Walls	a	8 8
RAFH DUTH (Mr. A. Saxby) ...Bullock	a	8 8
ARRAN BEG (Mr. A. Barclay Walker) Persse	3	8 8
LYCHEE (Mr. J. Cochrane) ...D. Taylor	3	8 6
PADDY TOWN (Mr. J. Hylton) ...Yapp	3	8 6
JAYAKUMAR (H.H. Maharajah of Kolhapur) ...Saxby	3	8 6
SAHARA (H.H. Maharajah of Kolhapur) Saxby	3	8 6
WILL-WITH-A-WISP (Mr. A. Edwards) Edwards	4	8 5
ROYAL HEROINE (Mr. H. F. Evans) T. Ray	4	8 5
TULLY WOOD (Mr. B. Fitch) ...Poole	4	8 5
LOVE AND MONEY (Sir Lycett Green) Hammett	4	8 5
BERNITA (Mr. F. Hartigan) P. Hartigan	4	8 5
SONG OF LOVE (Mr. A. E. Hesketh) Rimell	4	8 5
QUIET STROLL (Mr. F. E. Peck) Bullock	5	8 5
BATTLES (Mr. T. Walls) ...Walls	a	8 5
WELSH DAME (Mr. A. Williams) Coldbeck	4	8 5
SOMME GOOSE (Mr. G. Baxter) M. Vasey	3	8 3
DARNLEY (Mr. F. Burke) ..F. Hartigan	3	8 3
BLUE ISLE (Mr. H. Curtis) .....Law	3	8 3
PEDLAR (Mr. S. Wootton) .....Wootton	3	8 3
CAPTAIN VANE (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) Elsey	2	7 6
THRIFTY JEAN (Mr. H. C. Deacon) Bryans	2	7 3
KARILLA F., by Prince Galahad (Mr. W. B. Purefoy) .....M. Hartigan	2	7 3
VIRILIA (Mr. J. E. Rowson) .....Hogg	2	7 3

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

205 PHEIDON ..... Beary	4/1
100 FLYING PHŒNIX ..... Winter	5/2
330 HELIASTER ..... Perryman	100/8
012 RATH DUTH ..... Dines	8/1
000 LYCHEE ..... J. Taylor	100/8
100 PADDY TOWN ..... Wing	100/8
302 FAYAKUMAR ..... Graves	100/8
020 WILL WITH A WISP ..... A. Burns	100/8
030 ARRAN BEG ..... H. Beasley	5/1
000 ROYAL HEROINE ..... J. Canty	100/8
113 TULLY WOOD ..... Lane	7/4
000 LOVE AND MONEY ..... Thwaites	100/8
300 SONG OF LOVE ..... T. Rimell	10/1
014 BATTLES ..... Kirby	10/1
022 DARNLEY ..... G. Richards	8/1
300 CAPTAIN VANE ..... Richardson	100/8

1.45—BECHER STEEPLECHASE of 400 sovs. 2 m. 550 yds.

	Age	st. lb.
HORNET'S PRIDE (Ld. Allendale) G. Bordon	a	12 0
CANOPUS (Mrs. Baker) ..... S. Bennett	a	12 0
PAULINUS (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Blair	a	12 0
LABRADOR (Mr. M. Field) ... Hastings	a	12 0
JOHN HASTY (Col. Foljambe) Foljambe	6	12 0
LLOYDIE (Mr. H. M. Hartigan) Arnott	6	12 0
THE MOY (Mr. G. Henderson) W. Payne	a	12 0
BLARIS (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) W. Payne	a	12 0
EAST AFRICA (Mr. Milne) ..... Powell	6	12 0
TOP LIGHT (Col. C. Parti) Hastings	a	12 0
BEGGAR'S END (Ld. Queenborough) G. Bennett	a	12 0
BRIGHT'S BOY (Mr. Sanford) T. Leader	a	12 0
HOP ON (Mr. V. H. Smith) ... Withington	a	12 0
K.C.B. (Mr. V. H. Smith) ... Withington	6	12 0
GRAKLE (Mr. C. Taylor) Coulthwaite	6	12 0
HACKDAILE (Mrs. Whitelaw) Whitelaw	a	12 0
EASTER HERO (Mr. Witney) J. Anthony	a	12 0
GREAT CARE (Capt. Wilson) Whitaker	6	12 0

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

130 CANOPUS ..... Mr. K. Goode	7/1
000 TOP LIGHT ..... T. Cullinan	2/1
011 BEGGAR'S END ..... J. Hogan	evens.
22 GRAKLE ..... J. Moloney	5/1
3 GREAT CARE ..... Waudby	10/1

2.15—LANCASHIRE HANDICAP, a Sweepstakes, with 400 sovs. added. 1 m.

	Age	st. lb.
LIGHTNING ARTIST (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Lawson	5	9 1
CAP-A-PIE (Ld. Derby) Frank Butters	4	8 7
SAN VINCENTE (Mrs. Clark) ... Gooch	5	8 2
LORDLAND (Contessa di Sant Elia) ..... Watts	4	8 0
BLACKNESS (Mr. Deane) ..... Lawson	4	8 0
CONCILLIATOR (H.H. Maharajah of Rajpipla) ..... G. L. Ward	4	7 12
IDLE HOUR (10lb. ex.) (Lady Cunard) ..... Beatty	3	7 10
PLUMBAGO (Mr. E. N. Lyons) Barling	4	7 9
PENG (Mr. O. W. Rayner) ..... East	4	7 7
TROUBADOUR (Mr. C. Glorney) Sneyd	3	7 4
NEVER CROSS (Ld. Astor) ..... Lawson	4	7 4
MISTER MOON (10lb. ex.) (Col. Gresson) ..... Rimell	5	7 3
BALLYSCANLON (Mr. Martin) Edwards	5	7 0
CASTLEDERG (Mrs. Whitelaw) Whitelaw	6	6 11
FASTER (Mr. R. A. L. Cohen) R. Day	3	6 10
FESTUM (Sir Abe Bailey) ... R. Day	3	6 7
LEGISLATOR (Sir Abe Bailey) R. Day	3	6 7

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

110 LIGHTNING ARTIST ....G. Richards	10/1
110 CAP-A-PIE ..... Weston	11/4
043 SAN VINCENTE ..... F. Fox	7/2
100 LORDLAND ..... Dines	8/1
003 BLACKNESS ..... Sirett	7/1
030 CONCILLIATOR ..... S. Donoghue	10/1
331 MISTER MOON ..... T. Rimell	5/1
030 BALLYSCANLON ..... Robertson	10/1

2.45—KNOWSLEY NURSERY HANDICAP of 1,000 sovs. 5 f.

	st. lb.
NIJINSKI (H.H. Aga Khan)...R. Dawson	9 0
OPTIMIST (Sir Abe Bailey) ..... R. Day	9 0
AIRMAN (Maj. J. A. Coats) ..... McGuigan	8 13
VERTE FEUILLE F. (Ld. Glanely)...Hogg	8 13
PLADDA (Lord Derby) .....Frank Butters	8 13
TO YOU (Mr. J. Shepherd) ..... F. Leader	7 13
ELIZABETH L. C. (Mr. A. Falcon) Wm. Griggs	8 10
GOLDEN RAIN (Sir M. Wilson) W. Nightingall	8 8
OSIRIS (Maj. J. S. Courtauld)...B. Jarvis	8 7
SILVER CIRCLE (Mr. A. F. Basset) Persse	8 7
CHARLEMAGNE (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... Earl	8 6
APPLE ROYAL (Sir Abe Bailey)...R. Day	8 5
IONIAN FAIRY (Mr. McKinlay) ...Elsey	8 4
ANNE LOVELY (Sir Abe Bailey)...R. Day	8 3
LUTESTRING (Mr. H. Pulitzer) S. Darling	8 3
PROMANDALE (Maj. Gould) ..... Colling	8 1
BARRACK LAW (Sir R. C. Owen) O. Bell	8 1
GALLANT KID (Mrs. Bendir)...M. Hartigan	8 1
PAVANE (Ld. Hillingdon)...Boyd-Rochfort	8 1
MARSH MAIDEN (Sir D. Broughton) Farquharson	7 13
CATCH CROP F. (Ld. Glanely) ..... Hogg	7 12
WEEDS (Mrs. S. Whitburn) .....Whitaker	7 10
HARTFORTH COTTAGE (Mr. Thompson) J. Renwick	7 10
AD MONTEM (Sir D. Broughton) Farquharson	7 9
JUNE BELLE (Mr. D. R. Miller)....Macnee	7 9
PHACELIA (Sir William Cooke) ..... Read	7 9
GRAND BIBI (Mr. L. Neumann) .....Glipin	7 7
BUCKRILL (Mr. R. A. L. Cohen)...R. Day	7 3
BOLD LILY F. (Mr. T. D. Oakshott) Peacock	7 0

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

400 NIJINSKI ..... Beary	100/6
121 AIRMAN ..... M'Guigan	5/1
440 VERTE FEUILLE F. ... G. Richards	10/1
120 PLADDA ..... Weston	5/2
100 GOLDEN RAIN ..... R. Dick	8/1
140 SILVER CIRCLE ..... H. Beasley	100/8
100 EUDAEMON	7/1
000 IONIAN FAIRY ..... C. Childs	100/6
100 PROMANDALE ..... James	100/8
001 TO YOU ..... Perryman	6/4
242 BARRACK LAW ..... H. Wragg	10/1
303 MARSH MAIDEN ..... F. Fox	10/1
310 WEEDS ..... S. Donoghue	100/8
100 JUNE BELLE ..... Lynch	100/6
000 PHACELIA ..... T. Barber	100/6
000 GRAND BIBI ..... Sirett	100/6
000 BOLD LILY F. ..... Richardson	100/6

3.15—AINTREE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. 1 m. 2 f.

	Age	st. lb.
CELEBRATE (Mr. G. Barclay) H. Smyth	a	9 0
NIGHTDEW (Mr. R. J. Colling) R. J. Colling	5	9 0
VOICE BOX (Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	4	9 0
GRANDFLIGHT (Mr. J. T. Downing) M. Vasey	5	9 0
BORJOM (Mrs. Lionel Drage) ...Saxby	4	9 0
TURPIN (Mr. C. Atkinson) .....Gunter	6	8 11
BLYTH WARRIOR (Ld. Barnby) ..Peacock	6	8 11
NOSIE (Mrs. Rose Don) .....Thomson	a	8 11
KING'S PARADE (Mr. T. A. Edge) Tabor	6	8 11
MANTO (Mr. W. Hutchinson) .....Law	4	8 11
JICKY (Mr. A. H. Macaulay) .....Burns	a	8 11
TURNIPS (Mr. W. R. Nelson) .....Wallis	6	8 11
MARY'S SON (Mr. J. Powell) ...J. Scott	5	8 11
FLY BOB (Mr. R. B. Thorburn) ..Rintoul	a	8 11
ANAFESTO (Maj. D. McCalmont) Persse	3	8 5
MOUNTAIN (Mr. C. F. Mosley) ..Mosley	3	8 5
PILGRIM'S BELLE (Mr. S. Wootton) Wootton	3	8 5
CYRANO (M. L. Naudan) .....Private	3	8 8
BURNING BUSH (Mr. S. W. Beer) Leach, jun.	2	6 10
FEALTY C., by Gay Crusader (Mr. M. Dollar) .....V. Smyth	2	6 10
DUIKER (Mr. Walter Griggs) Wal. Griggs	2	6 10
TOLWORTH (Mr. Macnee) ..... Macnee	2	6 10
FAIRY OLIVE (Mr. J. Ainscough) Private	2	6 7
CONSISTENT (Ld. Derby) Frank Butters	2	6 7
POTTER'S WHEEL (Lord Derby) Fred Butters	2	6 7
SEA LORE (Capt. C. F. Elsey) ...Elsey	2	6 7
QUAKER GIRL (Mr. Donald Fraser) Hanshaw	2	6 7
SOUTHERN LAD (Lady Ludlow) ..Watts	2	6 7
BUCKS MAIDEN (Mr. E. N. Lyons) Barling	2	6 7
ST. EDGAR (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) Elsey	2	6 7

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

000 GRAND FLIGHT ..... A. Balding	100/8
022 BORJOM ..... H. Graves	3/1
300 SOSIE ..... McGuigan	11/2
433 JICKY ..... W. Burns	10/1
000 TURNIPS ..... Kirby	100/8
010 FLY BOB	100/8
001 PILGRIM'S BELLE ..... Sirett	6/1
003 BURNING BUSH ..... Powell	2/1
011 SEA LORE ..... Stephenson	5/1
003 QUAKER GIRL ..... D. Butchers	7/1
000 SUNNYMEADEN	100/8
00 FAIRY OLIVE	100/8

3.45—LIVERPOOL ST. LEGER, a Sweepstakes, with 500 sovs. added. Three-year-olds. 1 m. 6 f.

	st. lb.
LAW SUIT (Mr. W. Payne) .....W. Payne	9 3
TOURIST (H.B.A.) ..... Private	9 3
TOM HANNTOWN (Mr. Armitage) W. Griggs	9 0
HARTFORD (Mr. A. R. Cox) ...Lawson	8 7
COSTER BOY (Mr. W. Singer) .....Lawson	8 7
GILLRAY (Sir J. Rutherford) .....R. Day	8 0
EASTER LOVE (Mr. Sassoon) Crawford	8 0
DOMBEY (Ld. Woolavington) .....Turner	8 0
THE ORIGINAL (Mrs. S. Whitburn) Cottrill	7 8
SPRING SHOWER (Mr. R. Gore) .....Gore	7 8

Betting

Form. Probable Starters and Jockeys. Forecast.

211 HARTFORD ..... J. Childs	1/2
151 MINT MASTER ..... S. Donoghue	4/1
220 THE ORIGINAL ..... F. Fox	8/1
435 DOMBEY ..... G. Richards	7/2

LATEST SCRATCHING.—Ormerod Plate—Monastic Haste.

HOCKEY.

A RUNAWAY VICTORY.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (9) V. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY (0).

In the College Park yesterday Dublin University experienced little difficulty in defeating Liverpool University by 9 goals to nil. Trinity played extremely well, especially forward, but they had very little against them.

Liverpool, after conceding no fewer than eight goals in the first half, played up really pluckily in the second half, and kept the score down to one more goal; but they were a very moderate side, with neither the pace nor the cleverness of Trinity.

Their backs, though so overworked, were, with R. Dewsnup, the centre-half, the best part of the team, and were hard-working, if not clever. The forwards got some chances of scoring, but quite failed to make use of them.

The Trinity forwards, with plenty of room to work in, gave a fine display. E. G. Fitt and J. G. Wilson were the best of the line, and scored four goals each. Fitt's quick individual breaks-through continually beat the defence, while Wilson's following-in gave him his goals.

The half-backs gave their forwards good support, N. A. Kinnear, at left-half, being quite one of the best players on the side. His clever push passes frequently gave McVeagh a clear run through. Griffith is a really hard-working centre-half, but his play lacks the finish which distinguishes the rest of the side. Keyns and McGorrigle dealt quite adequately with what little they had to do.

Fitt scored four goals, Wilson three and West one for Trinity in the first half, while Wilson added the ninth in the second half. Teams:—

Liverpool University—R. Clarkson; W. Brundon, C. Fairless; J. Crawford, R. Dewsnup, W. J. Roberts; J. C. Seales, D. A. Williams, W. Beetham, G. H. Edwards, S. M. Korzan.

Dublin University—F. B. Moynihan; R. P. McGarrigle, J. E. R. Keyns; H. T. Fleming, E. P. Griffith, N. A. Kinnear; G. F. West, J. G. Wilson, E. G. Fitt, W. D. Crawley, T. G. McVeagh.

MAIDS OF THE MOUNTAIN.—General practice to-day at Carrickmines, 2.45 p.m.

MONKSTOWN (Ladies).—General practice to-day at Roebuck Villa, 4 o'clock. A good attendance is requested.

OLD COLLEGE.—Practice to-day at 4 o'clock.

RAILWAY AND STEAM PACKET UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Union will be held at 5 Kildare street on Friday next, 9th November, commencing at 7.30 p.m. Captain Sir Lingard Goulding, Bart., will preside.

ASSOCIATION.

IRELAND V. ENGLAND.

THE IRISH XI.

The Irish amateur XI. to oppose England in the international match at Belfast on Saturday, November 10, was selected last night as follows:—A. G. Gardiner (Cliftonville); E. F. McKinney (Coleraine) and R. P. Fulton (Belfast Celtic) (captain); J. Vincent (Coleraine), Lance-Corporal Jones (The Army) and A. Watson (Portadown); J. Rafferty (Larne), A. G. Davidson (Ards), W. L

FOLK-SONG LIBEL ACTION.

AN EXCHANGE BETWEEN JUDGE AND COUNSEL.

The plaintiffs' case in the action brought by Mr. Seamus Clandillon and his wife, Maighread Ni Annaigan, to recover £2,000 damages for alleged libel contained in a review of their book, "Londubh an Chairn," published in *The Irish Statesman* was concluded before Mr. Justice Hanna in the High Court, Dublin, yesterday, and that of the defendant, Mr. Donal O'Sullivan, was opened. Mr. Colm O'Loughlin, M.A., National University of Ireland, gave expert evidence for the plaintiff, and Sir Richard Terry was examined as an expert witness for the defence.

During the examination of a witness for the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Hanna asked a question which Mr. Fitzgerald (defendant's counsel) resented, and a bitter exchange between judge and counsel followed. After luncheon, however, Mr. Fitzgerald explained that he had meant to make no reflection on his Lordship's handling of the case, and expressed regret for any hastily spoken words that might have been so construed. Mr. Justice Hanna accepted the explanation, and the incident was closed.

AN EXPERT'S VIEWS.

HIS OPINION OF THE NOTES.

Mr. Colm O'Loughlin, M.A. in Celtic Studies, National University of Ireland, and holder of the O'Curry Memorial Medal in early Irish history, was examined by Mr. Moonan. He had, he said, read the book, "Londubh an Chairn" and the review of it which appeared in the *Irish Statesman*.

Mr. Moonan—When that review says that the material is presented in a sketchy and incompetent way, is that justified?—No.

And that throughout the 35 pages of notes there is not a single precise citation?—That was not my impression.

Would you say that this charge of slovenliness and ignorance was justified?—I would not.

What meaning do you draw from the passage that "a disproportionate part of the preface and notes is used as a medium for broadcasting the merits and platform successes of the joint editors . . ."?—I took it that the reviewer objected altogether to the notes which referred to the performance of these songs in public by the editors; and also to the mention of Mrs. Clandillon's family in connection with many of the songs. I found all those notes very interesting. In another fifty years those notes would be extremely interesting.

Was there anything humiliating to our standard of scholarship in that book?—Nothing in the book struck me as giving any cause for humiliation.

Are those songs a new addition to Irish folk music?—Versions of a good many of the songs have been published before, but I consider that every version is worth recording. There is a proverb in Irish that there are two tellers for every story, and twelve versions for every song. These songs are an addition to our knowledge of Irish folk music.

COUNSEL AND THE JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Hanna—Are there any parts of that review that in your opinion are not reasonable and fair criticism of the work as you know it?

Mr. FitzGerald—My lord, I respectfully object to your intervening in the direct examination of the witness.

Mr. Justice Hanna—Mr. FitzGerald, I have a right to intervene when I like.

Mr. FitzGerald—You have asked him a leading question most hostile to the defendant in this action.

Mr. Justice Hanna—I think you have no right to say I am asking a question hostile to the defendant.

Mr. FitzGerald—I respectfully say that to take this out of the plaintiffs' counsel——

Mr. Justice Hanna—I am not. You and I have been too long friends——

Mr. FitzGerald—Yes, my lord; but you are trying me very hard.

Mr. Justice Hanna—I am amazed.

Addressing the witness Mr. Justice Hanna said: "Having read the review, Mr. O'Loughlin, with your knowledge of Irish matters, such as we are discussing, does any part of it occur to you as being not reasonable and fair criticism?—When I read the review I was very angry, because it seemed to me that the whole purpose of the review was to convey to people who did not know the editors of this book that they were nothing more or less than frauds. With my knowledge of the work they have been doing—I remember both of them singing at Irish concerts—I was not prepared to let that review go without saying something in defence; and I was, perhaps, unwise enough to write a letter to *The Statesman*, in which I protested against the general tone of the review.

Mr. Justice Hanna—I would like to refer to an observation that has been made that I have been hostile to the defendant. I think it was very improper for you, Mr. FitzGerald, to have made that remark.

Mr. FitzGerald—What I intended to convey——

Mr. Justice Hanna—You are suggesting that I am unfit to try this case.

Mr. FitzGerald—I never said that, my lord; nor do I suggest it.

"YOU HAVE INSULTED ME."

Mr. Justice Hanna—It is for the jury to say whether they think that is justified. I have no interest in one side more than another in this case. It is one thing to make an objection; it is another thing in open Court, and in the presence of a jury and the public, to accuse a judge of being hostile. I am entitled to ask questions to elucidate matters to the jury. I feel humiliated that leading counsel for the defendant should get up in consequence of what has happened here and say I have been hostile to the defendant. It will not alter my course in this trial, nor will it alter in any way what my opinion of proper questions is. You have insulted me in my own Court, Mr. FitzGerald.

Mr. FitzGerald—Nothing was farther from my thoughts, my lord. I have never done it. I have always treated you with the greatest respect.

Mr. Justice Hanna—I know you have, and that is why I feel it. I will not say what my views are about this case; I only have to get the case investigated. In a case of this importance I do not want it brought out that the leading counsel for the defendant told the judge that he was hostile to the defendant.

Mr. FitzGerald—My lord, I have not said it.

EVIDENCE RESUMED.

The witness, replying to Mr. Moonan, said that he also gleaned from the review that the authors of "Londubh an Chairn," or somebody on their behalf, had made representations that induced the Carnegie Trust to consider worthy of publication a book that was not such.

The witness further said that in any matter relating to traditional Irish singing it would be difficult to get more competent persons than the Clandillons.

In cross-examination by Mr. FitzGerald, the witness agreed that he had published words to the effect that the faults of the book might be many, but that he did not think it deserved the impassioned onslaught made upon it. He thought that the last paragraph in the review was calculated to give the impression of bad faith on the part of the Clandillons. "The whole impression conveyed to me," witness further said, "was that they were frauds."

At the close of the evidence for the plaintiffs,

Mr. Maguire put in a letter from the Oxford University Press, setting out the number of copies of the book printed, the sales and the number remaining in stock. It stated that 500 copies of the complete book were printed and 2,000 each of Parts 1, 2 and 3. Of the 500 complete copies, 346 were sold, 101 presented and 53 remained in stock; of Part 1, 2,000 were printed, 64 sold, none presented and 1,936 were still in stock; of Part 2, 2,000 were printed, 49 sold, none presented and 1,951 were still in stock; of Part 3, 2,000 were printed 42 sold and 1,958 were still in stock.

This closed the case for plaintiffs.

CASE FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

Mr. FitzGerald asked for a direction on behalf of defendants on the point that the words complained of were not reasonably capable of bearing the meanings imputed by plaintiffs and did not bear a defamatory meaning reflecting on plaintiffs connected with their authorship or editorship of the book.

Mr. Justice Hanna did not give any decision, and the case was proceeded with.

Mr. Fitzgerald, in opening the case for the defendant, Mr. Donal O'Sullivan, said that one might naturally ask oneself what was the reason for the bringing and the hearing of such an extraordinary action in these courts. The action had its root and purpose in "that remarkable individual," Mrs. Clandillon. "I suggest," said counsel, "that in Mrs. Clandillon you have probably one of the most remarkable figures who ever entered a witness box. I would have thought she was probably the greatest egotist, the most convinced and sincere egotist, I, in my experience, have ever seen. She has presented herself to you, gentlemen, quite sincerely and, I believe, with absolute innocence as a person who is the living embodiment of all knowledge of Irish folk-songs and music—incapable of error, infallible, impeccable; above and beyond criticism in her own view."

Since the beginning of the present century, proceeded counsel, when Mrs. Clandillon first came before the public as a judge and authority on this subject, she had invariably, continually, and absolutely determinedly resisted any criticism from any source whatsoever. Her attitude was that criticism of her knowledge of this subject was an injustice to her and implied dishonesty on the part of the critic. He was certain that Mrs. Clandillon was absolutely convinced that she was incapable of error in this subject. "I am equally certain," proceeded counsel, "that from the magnetic effect of her personality during twenty-four years of married life, her husband is equally convinced on the same topic." (Laughter.) The plaintiffs could not tolerate any criticism at all. They were, in other words, "the oracles of folk-song at whom no dog of a critic might open his mouth to bark."

THE DEFENDANT'S HISTORY.

The defendant, Mr. O'Sullivan, proceeded counsel, had been introduced here in a manner not complimentary to him, for the purpose, so far as he could see, of prejudicing him in the jury's eyes from the start. Mr. O'Sullivan had been represented to them as a pretended Irishman. He might not have lived all his life in Ireland, but he was the son of an Irish father, born in Killarney, and of a mother both of whose parents were Irish. He was brought up in England and trained in Catholic schools, and entered the Civil Service in 1913, having won an honourable position in one of its highest grades. He served in the Navy during the war, and afterwards passed into Class One of the Civil Service. "He may have lived in England," said counsel, "but he has studied the Irish language and folklore that he loves; he has devoted himself to the subject, and has never sought to make one penny from it."

Proceeding, counsel said that Mr. O'Sullivan was on the Council of the Gaelic League in London and on the Councils of the Irish Texts and Folk Songs Societies. The Irish language and folklore were the only interests he had outside the duties of his official position. He was a properly equipped critic, and counsel asked the jury to say that he did not exceed the functions of a critic in this review.

THE CRITIC'S RIGHTS.

The law, counsel proceeded, was that a critic, no matter how strong his opinions might be, was entitled to express them, provided he acted honestly, did not misstate facts substantially, and did not by bias attempt to attack the authors in their private life behind their book. It could not, counsel suggested, be said that any bias existed as between Mr. O'Sullivan and the Clandillons. The book was sent to the leading Irish literary journal, published by a leading Irish literary journalist, Mr. Russell, more familiarly and lovingly known as "A.E."

Counsel submitted that the book in question was not a song book for children, but rather a book for the desk. It was printed and published by the greatest publishing house in the British Isles, the Oxford University Press. That was the sense in which Mr. O'Sullivan was asked to review it, and that was the sense in which he did review it. He found it teeming with errors,—grammatical, musical—"printer's errors, if you like," added counsel, "but some errors that no printers could make." The review, he submitted, was a proper one, having regard to the pretension that the book was to be taken as a serious, reasoned work on folk song study. Referring in detail to different parts of the review, he said that no reasonable man could draw from the review the suggestion that Mr. and Mrs. Clandillon had taken words from an earlier work as plagiarism; the charge was that, having put in words and songs not before published, they were ignorant and took no trouble to say whether they were published before or not. The criticism that the book was not worthy of the patronage of Irish students was, counsel suggested, a just criticism.

SIR RICHARD TERRY.

Sir Richard Terry was then called and examined by Mr. Lavery. Replying to counsel's questions, he said that he was a Doctor of Music, Fellow of the Royal College of Organists and a member of Council of the College; a member of Examination Board, Trinity College of Music, London; served for several terms as extern examiner for musical degrees in the National University of Ireland; was lecturer in music in various English universities; adjudicator at the Feis Ceoil in Dublin and at numerous Feiseanna in the Free State and Ulster. He had made a study of folk song and taken a great interest in Irish folk music. His knighthood was received for research work in early English musical manuscript; and he was organist and director of music for twenty-three years at Westminster Cathedral.

What is your opinion of this book as regards scholarship?—I find no evidence of scholarship whatever.

Do you find any attempt to deal with the matter in a scholarly manner?—No; except in some allusions to mode and other matters of relative importance.

Have you considered the book as to its practical value for singers?—In that, I think, it has failed most.

Answering other questions, he said that he had gone over the bulk of the book, and in no single song was it possible to fit the words to the music. He was dealing with the English translations.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

When the Court resumed after the luncheon adjournment, and before the examination of the witness was continued,

Mr. FitzGerald, addressing his lordship, said—On a matter of personal explanation, I wish to express regret that I should have inadvertently used any word or words that would suggest that I could possibly have thought that your lordship had formed any hostile view against my client. I regret exceedingly if any word I used could have had that construction. It was never intended by me, and I would be the last person to use that language to your lordship, or, indeed, to any judge. I hope your lordship will accept my regret and apology for having used terms which, though not intended, would have been entirely out of place.

Mr. Justice Hanna—I appreciate very much the generous expression of withdrawal which you have made. You and I have been associated with each other for many years professionally, and have known each other intimately, and I confess it hurt me for the moment that you should, even in a moment of strain in the case, use words which might be construed by some who heard them as suggesting that I had been, or might be, guilty of a denial of justice to your client. I need say no more than to express my thanks to you for the course you have taken, and to consider the incident closed.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

The examination of the witness was continued.

Mr. Lavery—What is your opinion as to the accuracy of Mr. O'Sullivan's statements in his review?—What he describes as a variant I agree is a variant; I have not found him wrong in one instance.

What is a variant?—When we take down an air from anybody we at once start collating all the possible tunes in any way like it; a variant is a tune which may presumably be assumed to come from a common source.

Do you regard the recognition of variants as important?—Very important.

What is your general opinion of this book?—The book, in my opinion, fails to observe the ordinary A-B-C of musical editing.

The witness added that he was very disappointed to see a work of that kind go forth to other nations as an example of Irish musicianship. The review, to his mind, rather understated the facts.

Replying in cross-examination to Mr. Maguire, K.C., the witness agreed that Church music was his speciality. He was not giving evidence as an expert on Irish folk music.

You brought out in 1907 a book entitled "Catholic Church Music?"—Yes, and I am glad to say it is now out of print.

That book contained a chapter on the effect of the Reformation on English Church music?—Yes.

Had you to publicly withdraw "the effect of the Reformation on English Church music"; what kind of withdrawal did you make of the statement in that chapter?—When I had got further acquaintance with manuscripts which disputed what I said on one point only, I said that I had been misinformed in all my lectures.

Did you at public lectures retract what you had stated in this book on a subject you had made your own?—On one point. You are always finding fresh material, and have to revise things in the light of newly-discovered facts.

Did you publish any statement which was historically untenable?—Statements which were up till that time accepted.

Does not it take an Irish heart to sing an Irish song?—I do not see the meaning of your question. I would like to hear every Irish heart sing an Irish song.

Tell me the name of any Englishman of this, or any other generation, who can render such songs in anything like the same way as John McCormack?—That's an impossible question to answer.

QUESTION OF COMPETENCE.

On the question of Irish music are you prepared to admit that men like Mr. Vincent O'Brien and Mr. Delaney are competent to speak?—I cannot deny competence to anyone in Ireland who says he is competent on a certain subject.

Are you prepared to contradict them when they, as Irishmen, say that this book is a valuable contribution to Gaelic folk songs?—If it comes to the book as a concrete thing, I do contradict it.

In further reply to Mr. Maguire, the witness said that a reviewer was not obliged to state what excellences or anything else were in a work.

Mr. Justice Hanna—Would you agree that when a book has excellences a fair review should mention them as well as the faults?—I should do so myself.

REVIEWER EXAMINED.

Mr. Donal O'Sullivan, defendant, was next examined by Mr. Lavery. He said that he was born in Liverpool, but his parentage was wholly Irish. He entered the Civil Service in 1913 through competitive examination. He served in the Navy during the Great War, and after that he sat for the first division Civil Service Examination, and secured one of the higher places. At about the age of twelve years he took up the study of Irish. He became acquainted with genuine Irish native speakers, and at an early age took an interest in Irish manuscripts, and did work in the British Museum on the transcription of Irish manuscripts. He had spent a considerable time in Irish-speaking districts of Kerry, and had collected songs from the people, and they had been published in the Journal of the Irish Folk Song Society. He had been a member of the Governing Body of the Gaelic League in London, a member of the Irish Texts Society; a member of the Irish Committee of the Feis Ceoil Association, and had acted as a judge in a competition for unpublished Irish airs. As editor of the Journal of the Irish Folk Song Society he published volumes dealing with Irish folk songs.

Mr. Lavery—Are you actuated, or have you been actuated, by any feeling of malice whatever against Mr. or Mrs. Clandillon?

Witness—Emphatically no. I swear no. I have not, and have not at the moment, had any malice against either Mr. or Mrs. Clandillon. So far as he did know them, witness went on, his relations with them were friendly, and he had made complimentary reference to Mrs. Clandillon as a popular writer of a certain song.

Asked by counsel how soon after getting the book from Mr. Russell he completed the review, Mr. O'Sullivan said that he got the book on a Thursday, and completed the review on the following Monday.

Was the review an honest expression of opinion of the value of the book?—It was.

It is alleged that you charged the Clandillons with committing literary piracy in lifting airs from other sources; does your review make that charge or not?—Emphatically, in my opinion, the review makes no such charge, and I cannot conceive that charge being made by it.

It is suggested that your review makes a personal attack on the Clandillons?—No. I was most careful to keep personalities out of the review, and to refer only to the competence and so on of the editing. I was very careful not to reflect in any way on the personal integrity of the editors, nor to hold them up in any unfavourable light as regards their personalities.

Did you write this:—"In conclusion, I should like to say that I cannot share Mrs. Clandillon's view that I have in any way reflected on the professional or personal honour of either herself or her husband, and, in particular, I do not wish to be construed as insinuating that they deceived the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust or the Oxford University Press. On the contrary, I feel sure they did not . . . "?

Witness—Yes, I wrote that.

You took the first opportunity of repudiating any suggestion of dishonesty on their part or on the part of either of them?—Yes.

To Mr. Justice Hanna—Many things in the book were untrue, but he did not think that any of them were consciously or deliberately untrue.

Mr. Martin Maguire, K.C., Mr. James Geoghegan, K.C., and Mr. George Moonan (instructed by Mr. C. J. Murray, LL.D) appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, K.C., Mr. C. Lavery, K.C., and Mr. C. A. Maguire (instructed by Messrs. A. Cox and Co.) for Mr. O'Sullivan; and Mr. Bewley, K.C., and Mr. Marnan (instructed by Messrs. A. Cox and Co.) for Mr. G. W. Russell and the Irish Statesman Publishing Company.

The further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

GAELIC PLAYS AT THE ABBEY THEATRE.

SHERIDAN IN IRISH.

Last night, when the Gaelic Players gave their second performance of this season, the "House full" sign was displayed at the doors of the Abbey Theatre. Evidently the news had gone abroad that an exceptionally interesting night was to be expected. There was far more colour and ambition in the night's fare than is usual.

The first play, "The Quenching of the Light," by Mr. James Wilmot (whose dramatic work has been seen once before), was in the manner of "Riders to the Sea." Poor folk on a stormy night are awaiting tidings of men in peril; and one—very well played by M. O Cathain—is so indignant at the contrasting happiness of folk in a neighbouring house, that he blasphemes against God's mercy. The night darkens as his soul darkens, and tidings come that all is lost. The single survivor tells how the guiding light went out, and there is a mystical suggestion that the loss of faith was responsible. It was an impressive little play. A new player, with a very pleasant voice, was Patrick Kirwan. Miss Bastable played the mother's part well.

The second play, "The Duel," was a translation of a scene from Sheridan's "The Rivals." It was handsomely staged in eighteenth century costumes, and was highly amusing, thanks to Pol O Fearghail's admirable acting as Sir Lucius O'Trigger and Tadhg O Scanaill's droll conduct of the part of Acres, with his inflated zeal for battle. The house welcomed back Patrick Brophy, who, as the servant, was at his happiest.

The last piece was a translation of Miss Alice Milligan's play, "The Feast of the Fiana," which once was performed on Baltony Hill in memorable circumstances. It was beautifully staged. The scene is a banqueting hall, and Niamh woos Oisin away to the Land of Youth. He alone of the Fiana will follow her, and an admirable dramatic suggestion is that his bitterness against Grainne, for the betrayal of Diarmuid, accounts for his desertion. A delightful passage was an exchange of Ossianic verse between Caoilte (played by Thomas Lovett, a new player) and Niamh (played by Maire Ni Oisin). Fionn was played by Gearoid O Lochlainn, Grainne by Miss M. Sheehan, and Oisin by Mr. Beasley. The stringed music added charm and old-world atmosphere.

During the intervals Dr. Larchet's orchestra gave a pleasant programme of Celtic music.

The body of an unknown man was taken from the Grand Canal at Tullamore last Sunday.

THE 'BUS WAR IN BELFAST.

THE TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

The settlement in the "war" between the Belfast Corporation and the 'buses provide, it is understood, that the Belfast Corporation are to take over a maximum number of fifty vehicles at cost price, less 20 per cent. per annum depreciation.

Thirty of these are to be acquired from the three principal companies—the B.O.C., H.M.S. Catherwood, and the Imperial—and the other twenty from the smaller concerns, provided the 'buses are suitable.

The issue of licences for 'buses in respect of country services will be restricted to existing operators, and that owners who have started services since August 27 last will have to withdraw their vehicles and find new routes.

There is opposition to the latter provision on the part of the minority of the Ulster Motor Coach Owners' Association.

BRAY MUSIC CASE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Monday.

Sitting as a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Lords Phillimore, Blanesburgh, and Atkin, and Sir J. Wallis and Sir L. Sanderson, to-day granted to the Performing Right Society, Ltd., special leave to appeal from the decision of the Appeal Court of the Irish Free State in an action wherein, as plaintiffs, they sought to restrain the respondents, the Bray Urban District Council, from infringing copyright in certain musical works without the consent of the petitioners. The works concerned were "Venus on Earth" and "Lilac Time," which had been played at the bandstand on the Esplanade at Bray.

THE ISSUE.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Henn Collins appeared for the petitioners; Mr. Battersby, K.C.; Mr. A. Dickie, K.C., and Mr. Campbell (all of the Irish Bar) represented the respondents.

The questions at issue between the parties were whether, as the respondents contended, the Copyright Act, 1911, ceased to be applicable in the Irish Free State when the Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, dated December 6, 1921, was given the force of law in the year 1922; and whether, if that was so, the petitioners' rights were none the less safeguarded by Section 174 of the Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Act.

The case for the petitioners was that it was admitted, or proved, and found by the court that the respondents had performed the works in question without the consent of the petitioner, and that the latter had the copyright which they claimed if the (Imperial) Copyright Act, 1911, was in force in the Irish Free State on August 11, 1926, when the performance took place. The petitioners contended it was in force by Article 73 of the Irish Free State Constitution—which became law on December 6, 1922—until it was repealed by the Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Act, 1927.

The respondent had contended that the Copyright Act, 1911, had ceased to be applicable to the Irish Free State before Article 73 of the Constitution became law. This contention was founded on the argument that by the Treaty the Free State became a self-governing Dominion, and that thereupon the Copyright Act, 1911, ceased to have any application to it by the force of Section 25 of the Act, which excepted self-governing Dominions from the operation of the Act.

LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED.

The judge in the Court, of first instance, decided in favour of the petitioners.

The Court of Appeal, however, allowed the appeal against this decision, with costs, hence the present petition.

Counsel for petitioners stated that the effect of the decision was far-reaching and anomalous.

As stated, their lordships granted special leave to appeal.

COAL FUND AND SOUP KITCHEN.

PORTADOWN'S NEED TO RELIEVE DISTRESS.

At the meeting of the Portadown Town Council yesterday, the Health Visitor stated in her report that there was a great deal of sickness and poverty in the town.

Mr. R. Wright said that he was sorry to have to state that poverty existed to a great extent in Portadown at present, and that during the last few months there were families who actually were starving. He could take members of the Council to homes where they would see sights that would break the heart of any man who had a heart. He hoped someone would take the matter up, and that relief would be provided for the people who were now in dire distress.

The Clerk said that at the last meeting a letter was received from Mr. W. M. Clow, J.P., High Sheriff, offering to subscribe £20 if a soup kitchen were opened. That letter was referred to the Child Welfare Committee, but did not reach them in time for their last meeting.

Mr. D. F. Bell, J.P., said that there was more poverty in the town than the Council was aware of. In some cases men who were unemployed were getting the dole, but that was not sufficient to pay rent and support their families. There was a large number of men who were receiving no bureau money, and who were applying for work every day and not able to find it. The Council should do something to relieve the prevailing distress, and a coal fund should be opened at once. There were children in the town who had nothing to eat.

Mr. G. Gregory said that he knew families where the children just got two meals a day. They got porridge in the morning with milk, and then they got nothing till evening. A combined effort should be made to feed the children.

Mr. S. B. D. Hall said that the Council should begin this work of charity by reducing the rents of their houses. When a working man paid 13s. a week for rent he had not much left.

Chairman (Mr. D. Roche)—We reduced the rents six weeks ago.

Mr. Hall—But only by one shilling.

It was decided to request the Child Welfare Committee to call a special meeting to consider what should be done to relieve the existing distress in the town.

NORTHERN EXCHEQUER.

SEVEN MONTHS' FIGURES.

The Northern Ireland Exchequer return for the seven months ending October 31st was issued yesterday, and shows a balance in the Exchequer of £14,195.

The total revenue and receipts for the seven months (including £45,770 from last year) was £7,916,887.

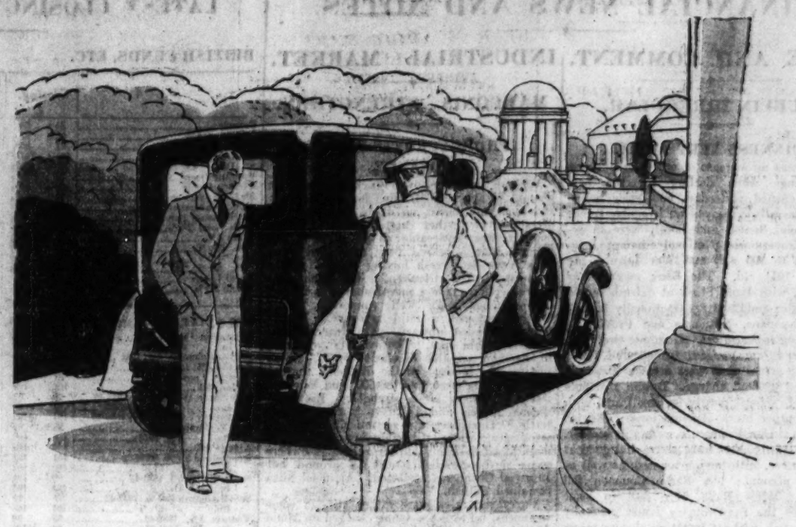
The total residuary share of reserved revenue received was £2,248,559, of which £42,735 was for last year. Estate duties produced £462,000, stamp duties £157,000, motor vehicle duties £163,711, Land Purchase Annuities £337,000, and there was £341,165 Imperial contribution towards the Unemployment Fund equalisation payment. £268,000 was issued in Ulster Savings Certificates; Ulster savings repaid amounted to £131,000.

The total Consolidated Fund services absorbed £422,125, and supply services £3,728,429, the largest item of which was £1,072,000 for education.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

"Death from heart failure, following congestion of the lungs," was the verdict returned at the inquest which was held by Dr. Byrne in the Dublin Morgue on the body of Miss Mary Claffey, 19 Lombard street, West, who was found dead in bed last Sunday morning.

She had not been attended by a doctor, but her sister (Mrs. K. Massey) said that deceased woman had been complaining for some time past of pains in the chest and indigestion. She had gone to bed on Saturday night as usual, but was dead on Sunday morning.



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£60,000 NEWRY SCHEME.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CULVERT.

At a special meeting of the Newry Urban Council which was held last night it was decided to proceed with the scheme for the construction of a new culvert, and to have a bill introduced in the Northern Parliament for the carrying out of the comprehensive scheme, recommended by Lord Craigavon, at a cost of £60,000, for which the town would be responsible for £35,000 and the Port and Harbour Trust £10,000, the remainder to be given as a Government grant.

In the course of the discussion it was stated that if the larger scheme was carried out the canal would be quite safe for vessels of 1,000 tons.

A deputation, consisting of Lord Kilmorey and representatives of the Urban Council, Port and Harbour Trust and Chamber of Commerce, was appointed to wait on the Government of Northern Ireland.

DEEP-WATER SCHEME.

At a meeting of the Council last Friday night it was mentioned that the Northern Government had promised a free grant of £3,500 towards the work, the remainder of the cost to be raised on loan by the Urban Council. The Council generally were in favour of proceeding in this way, and it was urged that the repairs to the canal should not jeopardise the prospects of a deep-water scheme for the town; but the Town Clerk (Mr. W. M. Cronin) suggested an adjournment of the meeting before taking definite action, and in order also that the question of deep water (which had been engaging the attention of a Joint Committee of the Council and Harbour Trust) might be considered.

The Clerk held that the interests of the rates demanded that the Council should know the extent of their financial responsibilities, and consider how far the Harbour Trust, the debenture holders, should contribute towards the work.

On these grounds consideration of the matter was adjourned.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

At last night's meeting the Clerk presented a report by Mr. T. S. Gilbert, M.Inst.C.E., engineer to the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, on his inspection of the canal and the proposed making of an open channel from Victoria (sea) Locks to the Albert Basin at Newry.

"Provided that the plans, sections and borings are reasonably correct—and I see no cause to doubt their general accuracy," said Mr. Gilbert, "there does not appear to be any serious engineering difficulty in dredging an open channel approximately four miles long from the Victoria Basin to the Albert Basin, sufficient to admit of vessels up to 1,000 tons gross reaching Newry about the time of high tide. The channel would be connected with the Albert Basin by means of a suitable lock, the proper site for which would be the low-lying land on the westward side of the river, south of the basin, where there is also room for a slightly constructed wharf and for a basin to facilitate vessels entering and leaving the lock."

The Council decided as stated.

FERMANAGH BORDER FIRE.

A HARDSHIP ON RATEPAYERS, SAYS JUDGE.

At Fermanagh County Court, before Judge Green, an application was heard for compensation by the executors of the late Margaret J. Loane, for the malicious burning of her premises, at Dernasesk, in June, 1927, which she had let as a shop and store to Joseph McCaughey, of Castlederg, Co. Tyrone.

In respect of this fire two men, Hugh and Patrick Lynch, were charged at Fermanagh Assizes with arson, but were acquitted; and, arising out of that trial, one of the Crown witnesses, William Magee, was tried for perjury and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Having heard the evidence, the judge said that if the fire was malicious he must give a decree.

Sir C. Falls, M.P. (for County Council)—If McCaughey recovers from the insurance company, surely the money should be paid by him and not by the ratepayers.

The Judge—If the injury is malicious, I am bound to give a decree, whether the person has another source where he can be recouped for his loss or not. I am of opinion that the injury was malicious and wanton and I find that it was so.

Sir C. Falls—It is hard lines on the ratepayers.

The Judge—I think the whole thing is hard lines on the ratepayers.

A decree for £400 with £20 witnesses' expenses was granted, to be levied off the county at large, the judge stating that he could not take County Tyrone into consideration after the jury's verdict.

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THE PAINTED HORSE.

James Farrell, Bawn, Moydon, was, at Longford Circuit Court, awarded £1 in a claim for £15 damages for malicious injury to his horse. Farrell said that his horse was missing for two days last July. When he returned his face was painted blue and the hair cut off his tail. Witness had been offered £40 for him before that, and at the last fair in Longford he could only get £18 for him.

The evidence of several witnesses for the defence was that the horse was never worth more than £20, and that the paint and hair cutting were no hindrance to his sale.

PLAZA BALLROOM.

The cabaret at the Plaza Ballroom, Dublin, this week consists of twelve girls, called "Dolly Mountford's Revuette." They gave excellent performances yesterday afternoon, and at the evening dance the cabaret girls sang some of the latest songs to the accompaniment of Pete Low's Plaza Band. The new restaurant connected with the ballroom is being formally opened this week.

MALICIOUS INJURY TO CATTLE.

DAMAGES FOR LONGFORD FARMER.

At Longford Circuit Court Judge Wakely awarded Mr. Alexander M'Creery, of Ballymahon, £5 5s. damages for malicious injury caused to seven head of cattle. The applicant stated that the hair of the tails of seven of the cattle was cut, and he could not sell them in consequence. The farm at Ballygibbagh, which he had purchased recently, and on which the cattle was grazing, had the wire fences cut, and he was assaulted by the former owner, Mrs. Dolan, who had been sent to jail for two months.

DEATH OF TIPPERARY PRIEST.

The death occurred last Sunday of the Rev. Michael Finn, Parish Priest of Drom and Inch, in the Archdiocese of Cashel and Emly. Father Finn, who was over eighty years of age, was a member of a well-known family in Thurles district. For the past thirty five years he had been Pastor of Drom.

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DUBLIN IRREGULAR.

GUINNESS VERY ACTIVE.

There was no increase of orders or business on 'Change when dealing for the new account opened yesterday, and price movements generally displayed an irregular trend. The Funds, British and Local, were in request. Government National Sterling Loan advanced to 100 x.d. and War Loan 5 per cent. to 101¼ x.d. The Bank market was irregular, with Bank Stock at a fresh record and Munster and Leinsters fractionally higher, with Hibernians, Nationals and Provincials all fetching lower prices. Guinness Ordinary, after opening unchanged, turned dull for a little, but at the close were actively absorbed and closed without change. Dublin Distillers issues were sellers, mostly for small lots, with the Debenture Stock 3 points lower. British and Irish Steam Preference were still bid for. Marconi (10s.) shares were active and good at higher prices, with buying for cash as well as "new" account; but Radio Common fell sharply. Home Rails were dull in some cases, but the Pre-Ordinary issues generally were wanted, without inserting closing prices to this effect. Dublin United Tramway Debenture issues remain wanted, with sellers looking for higher prices. Imperial Tobaccos and also of Canada were both active and good. Lever Bros. were better. Irish Sugar shares were bid for. Shell Transports had a better tone.

LONDON IRREGULAR.

MINES ACTIVE AND FIRM.

Principal attention in the London Stock markets yesterday was directed to the arrangement of the carry-over, and as a consequence the volume of business put through was on a rather small scale, while an irregular tendency prevailed. Despite the slackness of interest, however, there were again a number of strong features, Mines going forward on buying orders from the Cape, while Industrials stiffened appreciably in a number of instances. There was not a great deal going on in the Gilt-edged section, and apart from War Loan Fives, which gained ¼ and Funding Loan which finished ¼ better, the final values were the same as on Friday. Among recent issues, Sydney Scrip hardened to ⅛ discount. Dealings commenced in the City of Saarbrucken 6 p.c. Sterling Loan on the basis of ¾ to ⅛ discount. Quiet conditions ruled in Foreign Government stocks, but the tone kept steady. Peruvian Corps. made up their loss of the week-end, while Chinese issues stiffened fractionally here and there. A dull tone continued in Home Rails and North-Easterns, and Midlands went off further, while Southern Pref. marked a small decline. Little of interest transpired in Colonial and Foreign Rails, the few movements recorded being of an irregular character.

Industrials made an uncertain start, but later a better tendency developed, and some appreciable advances were scored. Breweries made a good showing, and Gramophones strengthened in some directions. Textiles went forward in several cases, and among Wireless descriptions Marconis were firm. Tobaccos were another good market, and Imps and Steels closed a trifle harder. Ner-sags and Associated Anglo-Atlantic were other firm spots, while Dunlops went better. Oils displayed a firmer appearance, and among Mines, Kaffirs stiffened on orders from the Cape, while Rhodesians were better. Rubbers maintained a steady to firm appearance, without great alteration to share values.

MANCHESTER COLLIERIES COMBINE.

Astley and Tyldesley Collieries, Ltd., have agreed to join the amalgamation known as Manchester Collieries, Ltd., which comprises Andrew Knowles and Sons, Bridgewater Collieries, Fletcher, Burrows and Co., Clifton and Kersley Coal Company, and John Speakman and Sons, Ltd.

AUTO-PORTRAITS, LTD.

Subscription lists for the 1,000,000 Ord. shares of 2s. each at par in Auto-Portraits, Ltd., were closed yesterday (Monday) at 3 p.m. Country applications received this Tuesday morning will be considered. The prospectus appeared in the *Irish Times* yesterday.

INSURANCE MERGER.

A great merger of American insurance companies with a total capital exceeding £35,000,000 is announced by the *New York Herald* (Paris edition). The new organisation will be the largest of its kind in the world. The message states that the merger has been approved by the directors of the Home Fire Insurance Co. and the National Liberty Insurance Co. The respective interests of the two companies in the projected trust will be paid for partly in cash and partly in stock. The combined total assets amount to $175,000,000.

BIG COLLIERY DEAL.

It was officially confirmed last night that, subject to the ratification of the shareholders, the colliery combine known as Manchester Collieries, Ltd., will acquire the Astley and Tyldesley Collieries, Ltd., thus merging six of the largest colliery companies in Lancashire, with a capital of between four and five million pounds. Astley and Tyldesley Collieries, Ltd., has an authorised capital of £470,000.

THE NICKEL COMBINE.

The only definite development in connection with the proposed International Nickel and Mond Nickel combine is that the International Nickel have agreed to vest the International Nickel Co. of Canada directly or through stock ownership with the company's properties and business. Under this plan International Nickel of Canada will be recapitalised preparatory to the exchange of shares for those of International Nickel and Mond Nickel. It is understood (says *The Investors' Chronicle*) that the new merger will be known as the International Corporation of Canada. Its capital is likely to be divided into 3,750,000 7 p.c. Cumulative Preferred shares of $5 (redeemable at $6, and convertible into Common on a ten for one basis), 89,126 6 p.c. Cumulative Preferred shares of $100 and 15,000,000 Common shares of no par value. Mond Nickel's two First Preferred shares will be exchanged for the 7 p.c. Preferred shares in the new company and Mond Nickel Ordinary for the Common on a share for share basis. International Nickel will receive six Common for each share held. It is expected that the merger will be completed by end January next, Mond Nickel's approval being required by the end of this year.

TIN'S RISING PRICE.

The position of the Tin market is becoming extremely interesting. For some days past the price has been steadily rising, until on Friday it reahced £231 2s. 6d. for cash, as against a lowest this year of £205 per ton. Transactions in the London metal market have all been going one way. A mysterious buyer or group of buyers has been in evidence, and judging from the amounts involved the total transactions must have reached a very large figure. Varying views are naturally held regarding the identity of the buyer or buyers and the object in view. The most obvious suggestion, and one to which inquiries in many quarters lead us (*Observer*) to give credence, is that the operations now in progress are a preliminary to the foundation of the Metal Exchange in New York. That Exchange will begin its existence in about a fortnight's time. It is being established on the most lavish scale. Powerful interests are behind it, by whom the large purchases of tin now being negotiated can be easily financed. The new Exchange is hoping to attract from London a large portion of the business in tin—a not unnatural desire when it is remembered that the United States is the largest user of tin in the world. There can be no doubt that the position of the industry at the moment justifies the rising price. World consumption for the past eight months of this year is more than 10 per cent. above 1927 and the record demand of 1926, and the rate of increase shows no signs of falling off. The increase in production in Malaya this year has been caused in nearly all cases by the installation of modern electrically-operated dredges on old native properties. No important new tin-fields have been discovered for many years, and tin-mining experts all agree that the maximum production has been reached this year. There is no sign of any limit in the tin consumption and tin demands of both the old and the new worlds. Unless some new field is discovered, there is little doubt that consumption in the near future will outstrip production.

INDUSTRIAL MARKET.

MARCONIS STRENGTHEN.

THORNYCROFTS AGAIN ADVANCE.

While the carry-over occupied a fair amount of attention, trading for new account was not very brisk, no doubt owing to the attraction of further capital issues. Steady support was noticeable in places, but the general tone appeared very undecided until New York sent fresh buying orders for her favourites in the afternoon. The Mechanical Music section made a mixed showing, though Gramophones were well supported, while Victors enjoyed a mild recovery. Monk Nickels trended upward, with International Nickels a firm spot. Thornycrofts continued in demand on the excellent report, which justifies the increase in the dividend, the net profits having risen to £158,600, and Wireless issues gathered fresh strength. Breweries secured firmer, and Tobaccos were in better fettle. The Electrical section displayed irregularity, while the Shipping department maintained a steady appearance. Elsewhere some of the Swedish issues lost ground, but Imperial Chemicals hardened. Artificial Silks remained dullish.

Carryover rates were rather stiff in some instances, up to 9 p.c. being charged on Mond Nickels, but the general charge was 6½ to 7½ p.c. A bear account was disclosed in the case of Columbia Graphophones, which were arranged at even to 2 p.c. Although undecided at first, the Record group had a fairly steady appearance until just before the close, when shares came on offer again. Victors improved 4 to 129, while Gramophones went ahead to 13½, closing with a net gain of 3 at 13½. Columbia Graphophones proved erratic. They opened at 12¾, rallied to 12⅝, but weakened later to 12¾, at which they finished ⅛ down on balance. Duophones were offered around 2½. Vocalions at 3½, and the Foreign at 1⅞. Edison Bell Ord. steadied to 1⅜. Of the cheaper shares, British Brunswicks found supporters at 8s. 6d., British Phototones at 6s. 6d., Dominions Defd. at 2s. 9d., Duophone Foreign at 10s., and Goodsons at 11s. 9d., but Worldechos gave way 10½d. to 3s. 3d. Fresh buyers came forward for Mond Nickels, which put on ¼ to 6¼, with International Nickels closing firm at 196. Thornycrofts were in strong demand again for reasons stated, the price finishing another 5s. to the good at 65s., with buyers still in evidence.

Iron and Steel descriptions generally showed little variation pending further developments. Little disposition was shown to support prices in the Artificial Silk section, both American and Canadian Celanese Common were marked fractionally lower at 12½ and 5⅞ respectively. British Celanese kept fairly steady around 2¾, and Courtaulds held at 4¼; Nuera Ord. hardened to 1⅛. Although there was not a great deal doing among Textiles a few buying orders from the North trickled through for such shares as Bleachers at 36s. 3d. and Fine Spinners at 45s.

Stores, Catering and Food Supply shares moved within limits, though here and there moderate inquiry was reported. Aerated Bread rallied a few pence to 35s. 6d., but Boots Defd. receded to 40s. 3d. Quite a good business was witnessed among Breweries. A feature was the commencement of dealings in Friary Holroyd Ord., the £1 shares, which were issued at 38s., changed hands freely around 4s. prem., Allsopps Ord. gained 1s. at 38s., and City of London Ord. rose a similar amount to 89s.; Distillers, Hoare Ord., Courage, Ind Coopes, and Watney Defd. were also in request. Ashbys Ord., however, gave way to 57s., and Taylor-Walker eased to 40s.

Fresh buying was reported for the Tobacco leaders, "Imps." put on 1s. to 127s. 3d., and Carreras a hard-need ½ to 74, and the "B" shares 6d. to 45s. "Imps." of Canada were also in evidence, closing 10½d. to the good at 45s. 4½d. Bats closed unaltered at 6¼, Godfrey Phillips at 2⅝ and United Souths at 5⅛. Verellens reacted somewhat, the Ord. to 26s. and the Pref. to 28s. 3d. Irregular movements occurred among Electricals. Of the Equipments, Evar Readys continued in favour at 28s. 9d., and Johnson and Phillips strengthened to 39s. 6d., but Callenders receded to 82s. 6d., Metro-Vickers to 34s. and Siemens to 28s. Of the Supply Shares, Electric Supply Corporation Ord. were wanted at 5s. 6d.

Renewed support was given to Cable and Wireless issues in anticipation of an early announcement regarding the merger. Eastern Telegraph gained 2 at 254½, with Eastern Extensions favoured at 25½. Marconi Ord. jumped up 2s. 3d. to 76s., with buyers still in evidence at the close, when Canadian Marconis finished 1s. to the good at 35s. 6d. Although displaying hesitation in places, the Cement section closed steady. Land and Investment shares were quiet.

Motors were easier, Dennis giving way to 3½ Guy Motors to 25s. Leylands to 26s., and Singers to 39s. 9d. Steady support from the provinces was, however, forthcoming for Humbers at 21s., Morris Pref. at 20s. 4½d., and Rolls-Royce Ord. at 42s. Shipping issues moved within narrow limits, finishing steady. Canada Steamships put on a point to 39, with the leading shares unchanged.

Apart from a fall of ¼ to 14 in General Accident, the Insurance group kept steady. Banks were firm in places, but Bank of Montreal reacted to 77½, Hong Kongs to 14½, and Standard of South Africa to a fraction to 15½. In other directions, Turner Automatics continued to attract a good deal of attention, but after touching 7s. premium they were subject to profit-taking, and finished with a net gain of 7½d. at 5s. 10½d. premium.

Imperial Chemicals were a better market, the Ord. closing at 39s. 1½d. and the Defd. at 14s. 7½d. Swedish issues were mostly easier, Swedish Match at 25½, Swedish Ball Bearing at 12⅜, and Electrolux to 34. Wallpaper Defd. went ahead again to 44s. and Critalals rallied to 56s. Invereska hardened to 3½. Keystone Knitting Mills Defd. gathered fresh strength and rose 1s. 7½d. to 3s. 6d.; National United Laundries Finance Defd. hardened to 5s. 6d.; Combined Pulp Ord. were separated ex rights at 1⅞ and the Defd. at 6s.; James Finlays closed £5 rather sellers on the lower dividends of the tea producing companies in which they are interested.

OILS IN DEMAND.

The commencement of business for the new account in the Oil Share Market yesterday was marked by some strong buying of the leading counters. The demand was reported to be of an influential character, and to come from the same sources which had been responsible for the upward movement in quotations some little time back. Best prices were not held to the close, sales being encountered in the afternoon, but closing values were appreciably firmer in many directions.

In response to a renewal of strong buying, Shells rose during the early hours to 5⅛ bid; later they receded to 5, but hardened again at the end to 5⅛, at which a gain of ⅛ was recorded. Royal Dutch also displayed strength in the morning, rising to 38¾, but at this point sales were encountered on Amsterdam account, and the price reacted to 37⅞, the result of the day's business being a decline of ⅛. A keen demand existed at one period for Anglo-Persians, which rose to 4⅛, but they slipped back to 4⅛, although this still left them ⅛ up on balance; the 8 p.c. Prefs. weakened to 26s., but the 9 p.c. Prefs. hardened to 29s. Burmahs displayed firmness in the early hours, improving to 4⅛ buyers, while at the close a gain of ⅛ was recorded at 4⅛; the 5½ p.c. Deb. Stock improved to 5½ prem. The Eagle issues met with increased attention, and were distinctly firmer than of late, Paris being a buyer on a moderate scale.

Maxicans strengthened to 15s. 6d., and the 8 p.c. Part. Prefs. to 14s. 10½d. Canadians rose 4½d. to 14s., and the 8 p.c. Part. Prefs. improved to 13s. 3d. Among Vens. some good buying of the British Controlled issues was in progress, and as a result of the day's business the Common and Pref. shares were each 4½d. up at 6s. 7½d. and 7s. 9d., respectively. V.O.C. Holdings met with support, and hardened ⅛; the Ords. to 4⅛, and the Prefs. to 3⅛. Creoles gained ⅛ at 2⅛. There was little of interest among Rumanians, for while Phœnix improved 3d. to 14s. 1½d., Steaua Romana (British) were down to this extent at 11s. 4½d.

RUBBER SHARES QUIET.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the Rubber Share Market, but a steady to firm tone ruled, and while, for the most part, quotations were unaltered from the week-end the few movements recorded were usually in the upward direction. A steady tone also characterised the Commodity market, where the London stocks show a decrease of 1,321 tons on the week. Spot and November fetched 8¼d., as did December, while January to March realised 9⅛d. per lb., and April to June 9⅛d to 9⅜d. per lb.

LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

	Closing.	Rise or fall.
Consols	55½ 56	.....
Do. 4%	97 98	.....
War Loan, 4½%	97 98	.....
Do. 5%	101¼ 101⅜	+ ⅛
Do. 5% (Tax Free)	100⅝ 100¾	.....
Funding Loan	98⅝ 98¾	+ ¼
Victory Bonds	94¼ 94⅝	.....
3½ p.c. Conversion Loan	77½ 77⅝	.....
4½% Conversion Loan	99 99⅛	.....
5% Treasury Bonds	100⅝ 100¾	.....
Irish Land 3½%	86	.....
India 3%	60½ 61⅛	.....
Do. 3½%	70½ 71⅛	.....
Do. 4%	82½ 83⅛	.....
Do. 4½%	92½ 93⅛	.....
Local Loans	64½ 65	.....
Sudan 3½%	107 108	.....

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Australian Com. 5%	97 98	.....
Do. 4%	101 103	.....
British Columbia 4½, 1941	93 97	.....
Canada 4% 1946-60	93 97	.....
Cape 3½ Cons.	81 83	.....
Ceylon 5%	107 108	.....
New South Wales 4½ % 1935-45	98 99	.....
Do. 5% 1945-65	97 98	.....
Do. 5% 4½% 1939-49	101 103	.....
New Zealand 4½%	98½ 99½	.....
Do. 5% 1940	104 106	.....
Nigeria 6%	104 106	.....
Queensland 5½% 1928-39	101 102	.....
5% 30-40	100 102	.....
South Africa 5% 1923-43	99 101	.....
Do. 4%	103 105	.....
South Australian 5%, 1935-45	97 99	.....
Do.	101 103	.....
Victoria 5%, 1932-45	97 99	.....
Do. 5%, 1945-75	98 100	.....
Western Australia 5%, 1935-45	96 98	.....
Do. do. 6%, 1930-40	101 103	.....

BANKS.

Anglo-South American	7 15/16 8 1/16	.....
Bank of Australasia	14½ 15	+ ⅛
Bank of England	280 284	.....
Bank of Montreal	77 78	.....
Bank of New South Wales	48⅜ 49¼	.....
Do. New Zealand	28⅛ 29	.....
Barclay's "A" Shares	7 15/16 8 1/16	.....
British Overseas	5¾ 6	.....
Canadian of Commerce	58 61	.....
Chartered of India	21¾ 22¼	.....
Hong Kong and Shanghai	139 142	.....
Lloyds	65 6 65 6	.....
Midland	9 1/16 9 1/8	+ 1/16
National Discount "A"	10 10½	.....
Royal Bank of Canada	77 80	.....
Standard of South Africa	15¾ 16⅛	- ⅛
Union of Australia	14 14¼	.....
Westminster Bank	19⅞ 20⅛	.....

FOREIGN BONDS.

M.U.—Nov. 5.		
10½	Argentine 5 p.c., 1886	100 102
87	Do. 4 p.c. Recissions	86 88
95½	Do. 5 p.c., 1910	96 97
102¾	Austria 4 p.c. Gurr.	101 103½
107	Belgian 7 p.c.	108 108⅝
99½	Brazil 5½ p.c. S. Bds. '27	99 100
99½	Do. Funding, 1908	99 100
87¾	Do. Rew'k, 1913-43	86 90
94½	Chinese 5 p.c., 1896	93½ 95½
77¼	Do. 4 p.c., 1898	76 78
68¾	Do. 5 p.c. 1912	67 69
67⅝	Do. 5 p.c. Reorg. 1913	67 69
68½	Do. Imp. Ry. 5 p.c. Gld.	67 71
100½	Czecho-Slovakia Bonds	100½ 101½
85	Egyptian Unified	84 86
183½	French Loan	181 184
158½	Do. 4 p.c.	154 156
102¾	German 7 p.c.	102½ 103½
100½	Greek 7 p.c.	100 101
18¾	Italian Rentes	18 20
39	Japan 4 p.c., 1905	37 39
36½	Mexican 5 p.c., '99	35 36
45	Do. 5 p.c. 10-Y. Treas.	45 48
22	Peruvian Corporation	21½ 22½
64½	Do. Pref.	63½ 64½
102¾	Do. Deb.	103 103⅝
89½	Poland 7 p.c. Sterling	88½ 89½
43	Portuguese 3 p.c.	42 43
—	Spanish 4 p.c.	80 84
23½	Turk. h Unified	23 24

BRITISH RAILS.

83¼	Great Western	83 83½ .....
—	Do. Cons. Ord.	81½ 82½ .....
52	Ldn., Mid. & Scot. Ord.	51½ 52½ .....
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	68 70 .....
—	Do. 6 p.c. Red. Pref.	93 96 .....
—	Do. 4 p.c. Deb. '23	92½ 93½ .....
24¼	Ldn. North-East. 5 p.c. Pref. Ord.	23½ 24½ - ⅛
115⅝	Do. Ord.	114½ 115½ - ½
—	Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref.	60 62 .....
—	Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	47 49 -1
65	Metropolitan	64½ 65½ .....
79	Do. District	78½ 79½ .....
74	Southern Pref. Ord.	73½ 74½ .....
31¾	Do. Def. Ord.	31½ 32½ .....
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	82 ..... - ⅛
24/10½	Underground Elec. (£1)	23/6 23/6 .....
123	Do. Income Bonds	122½ 123½ - ½

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

92	Antofagasta	91 93⅝ .....
—	Argentine G.W. Ord.	93 93 .....
—	Bahia Blanca Gtr. Sthn.	80 82 .....
100⅝	Buenos Ayres Gt. Sthn.	100 102⅝ .....
104¾	Buenos Ayres & Pacific	103 104 .....
88¾	Buenos Ayres and W.	88 90⅝ + ⅛
—	Canadian National Guar.	69 71 .....
225	Canadian Pacific	223 227 -1
91⅝	Central Argentine	91 93⅝ .....
85½	Do. Def.	85 87 .....
29½	Central Uruguay	29 31 .....
33	Cordoba Central	32 34 .....
89	Do. 1st Pref.	88 90 .....
87	Do. 2nd Pref.	86 88 .....
31⅜	Entre Rios	31½ 33½ + ⅛
—	Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref	98 100 .....
83	Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Guar	82 84 .....
—	Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	67 69 .....
—	Internat. of Cent. Amer.	48½ 50½ .....
62½	Lacmellite Trust (10/-)	61½ 63½ - ½
6¾	Mexican Railway	6⅞ 7⅛ .....
—	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	16 18 +1
—	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	7 8 .....
208	San Paulo Ord.	203 207 .....
41	United Havana	40 41 .....

AMERICAN RAILS.

—	Atchison	193 197⅜ -1
—	Chesapeake	192 194 -1
—	Chicago Milwaukee	16 18 .....
57	Erie	56 58 .....
—	Do. 1st Pref.	58 60 -1
—	New York, Ontario	26 28 .....
—	Pennsylvania	53 55 .....
140	Southern Common	136 140 .....
—	Southern Pacific	124 126 -2
213	Union Pacific	213 215 -1

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

37/6	Allsopp £1 Shares	37/6 38/6 +1/0
78/3	Bass Ratcliff Ord.	37/6 4 .....
88/6	City of London Ord.	88/0 90/0 .....
73/9	Do. Def. Ord.	73/9 75/9 +1/0
77/3	Distillers Ord.	77/0 78/0 .....
432	Guinness Ord.	430 440 .....
75/9	Hoare and Co.	3/4 3/4 .....
88/6	Ind. Coope Ord.	4/4 4/9 .....
82/6	South African Breweries	31/6 32/6 .....
—	Walker (John) Pref.	22/9 23/9 .....
68/9	Watney, Combe Def. (£1)	68/0 .....

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.

11/9	Amal. Anthracite	11/6 12/0 .....
3/0	Armstrong (W. G.)	2/9 3/3 .....
68/0	Babcock & Wilcox Ord.	67/3 68 3/4 -0/3
60/0	Bolckow, Vaughan	57/6 60/0 .....
5/0	Cammell, Laird	7/9 8/3 .....
14/6	Largo Fleet	13/9 14/9 -0/3
62/6	Partridge, Jones	62/0 63/0 .....
11/10½	Dorman, Long	11/7½ 12/1½ .....
8¾	Mond Nickel	8⅝ 8¾ + ⅛
8/0	Pease and Partners	8/0 8/3 .....
18½	South Durham Steel	18¼ 18¾ .....
29/0	Siemens	27/6 28/6 -0/3
12/6	Vickers Ord.	12/1½ 12/7½ -0/1½

INSURANCE.

21½	Alliance £20 (£2 4/- p.)	21 ....
14½	Atlas £5 (£1 5/- p.)	14½ 15 .....
29	Com. Un. (£2½ paid)	28½ 29½ .....
13½	Eagle Star Ord. £5	13 14 .....
91/0	Employers' £1 (6/- p.)	90/0 92/0 .....
12	Ldn. Assur. £1 (£¼ p.)	11¾ 12¼ .....
11⅝	Guardian £5 (10/- p.)	11⅜ 11⅞ .....
31½	L. & Lan. Fire £5 (£1 p.)	31 32 .....
12	Ldn. Assur. £1 (£¼ p.)	11¾ 12¼ .....
35½	N.B. & Mer. £5 (£1¼ p.)	35 36 .....
19½	Northern £10 (£1 p.)	18½ 19½ .....
18⅝	Phœnix £10 (£1 p.)	18½ 19½ .....
16	Do. £1 (f.p.)	15¾ 16¼ .....
27	Prudential	26½ 27½ .....
2½	Do. "B" £1 (4/- p.)	2 2½ .....
7	Royal Exchange	6¾ 7¼ .....
9	Royal Ins. £1 (10/- p.)	8¾ 9¼ .....
41	Sun Ins. £10 (£2 p.)	40½ 41½ .....
80	Sun Life £10	78½ 80½ .....
16	Yorkshire £5 (10/- p.)	15½ 16½ .....

LAND AND INVESTMENT.

30/9	Argentine Land Invest.	25/0 25/9 .....
29/6	Do. Southern Land	17/6 18/6 .....
—	City San Paulo Impts.	24½ 25 24½ -0/4½
29/0	Forestal Land	28/6 29/6 -0/3
6	Hudson's Bay Ord.	5½ 6⅛ .....
2	Hyderabad Deccan	1½ 1⅝ .....
6/0	Pekin Syndicate	5/3 6/3 .....
3/9	Rio de Janeiro	3/10½ 4/1½ +0/3
4½	Sudan Plantations	4½ 4⅝ .....

NEWSPAPERS.

2⅛	Assd Newspapers Df (5/-)	2 2⅛ .....
2⅛	Allied News Ord.	2⅛ 2⅜ -1/16
—	Amal. Press (New)	24/0 25/0 .....
4	Daily Mail Trust	3⅞ 4⅛ .....
35/6	Daily Mirror Ord (5/- sh.)	35/1½ 35/7½ -0/1½
—	Illustrated Newspapers	1⅛ 1⅜ .....
4¾	Sunday Pictorial Ord.	4½ 4⅝ .....

NITRATES.

8/-	Alianza	8 9 .....
12/6	Lagunas Nitrate	12/0 14/0 .....
4½	Pantaro Nitrate	4⅜ 4⅝ .....
3½	Liverpool Nitrate	3 3½ .....
32/6	New Tarapaca Ord.	30/0 32/0 .....
11/9	Rosario Nitrate	9/0 11/0 -1/0
22/6	Santiago Nitrate	1½ 1⅝ .....
13/6	Tarapaca Nitrate	12/0 13/0 .....

OILS.

3 15/16	Anglo-American	3 15/16 3 15/16 .....
19/6	Anglo-Ecuadorian	19/3 19/9 .....
2 7/16	Anglo-Egyptian	2 15/32 2 17/32 .....
4¾	Anglo-Persian Ord.	4⅛ 4⅜ .....
26/0	Do. 8 p.c. 1st. Pref.	25/9 26/3 -0/1½
2 31/32	Do. 9 p.c. 2nd Pref.	28/6 29/3 +0/1½
28/0	Do. 5 p.c. Deb.	27½ 28½ .....
1¾	Anon Trinidad (10/- shares)	1 7/32 1 9/32 .....
1⅛	Attock	1 1/16 1 1/8 .....
14/3	British Burmo Pet. (10/-)	14/0 14/6 +0/3
7/9	British Burmah (£1)	7/5 8/0 +0/3
6/3	British Controlled	6/0 6/9 +0/4½
7/6	Do. Pref.	7/7½ 7 10/16 +0/4½
4 29/32	Burmah	4 7/8 4 15/16 +1/32
27/0	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	27/0 27/6 .....
13/0	Canadian Eagle Ord.	13/0 14/3 +0/4½
11/9	Do. 7 p.c. 1st. Pref. (£2)	11/6 12/0 .....
13/3	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	13/0 13/6 +0/4½
2 7/8	Creole Synd.	2 7/16 2 9/16 +1/8
6¼	Eagle Transport Pref.	6 6¼ .....
8 7/8	Kern River (10/-)	8/6 9/0 +0/3
—	Lago (no par value)	3½ 3 15/16 .....
7/32	Lobitos	7/32 7/32 .....
15 4/6	Maikop Syndicate	15 15 +0/1½
14/10½	Do. 6 p.c. Pref. New	14/7½ 15 1/16 +0/3
7/7½	Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref. (4 pesos)	7/6 8/0 .....
3/3	North Caucasian (10/-)	3/3 3/3 .....
—	Omnium	3/6 3/6 -0/3
—	Pan-American "B"	5 5/64 5 5/64 +4/64
14/0	Phœnix Oil	13 10½ 14 4½ +0/6
7/6	Do. 10/- shares	7/0 5/6 .....
38¼	Royal Dutch	37⅞ 38 .....
5¼	Shell Transport	5⅛ 5 15/16 +1/8
6 15/16	Do. 5 p.c. Pref. (£10)	6 15/16 .....
15 15/16	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	15 7/16 16 1/16 .....
1⅜	Spies (2/-)	1/0 1⅜ .....
11 3/4	Stanton Rumania	11 1/4 11 7/8 -0/3
3/8	Tankers Prof.	3 15/16 4 1/16 .....
5/8	Trinidad Central	4/6 5/0 .....
1	Trinidad Leaseholds	1 1/16 1 1/8 .....
9 10/16	United Brit. Trinidad	9/3 10/0 +0/1½
2/8	Ural Caspian	2/6 3/0 .....
4 32	V.O.C. Holdings	4 4 1/16 +1/32
3 7/16	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	3 7/32 3 9/32 +1/32

RUBBERS.

M.U.—November 5.

1/16	Amal. Finance	1/2 .....
3/16	Anglo-Java	2 1/16 -0 1/16
19/32	Anglo-Malay	19/0 .....
4/8	Bertam Cons.	4/3 .....
2 1/16	Dakjh Mertajam	2 1/32 .....
1 7/32	Dakit Sembawang	1/7 .....
25/0	Grand Central	25/0 .....
1/4	Highlands	33/0 +0/3
18/9	Huzza Land	18/9 .....
2 7/16	Kuala Lampur	2/6 .....
1/8	Linggi	1/7 .....
4¼	London Asiatic	4 1/4 .....
11/32	Malacca	26 3 .....
2 1/16	Merlimau	2 1/8 2 .....
1/4	Mooply Valley	22/0 .....
35 3	Rubber Trust	35/3 .....
23/9	Sandycan	24 4/8 +0 1/32
10/0	Straits Dehing	13/6 .....
4/-	Sumatra Tara	4/1 .....
18 32	Tanjlong	34 4 1/8 +0 7/32
1/4	Tandjong Malim	23/0 .....
4/7	Tabel Sandang	4/6 .....
3/4	United Sua Betong	65/0 .....
13/0	Vallambrosa	12/6 .....

Alliance	1/7 1/8	Mundi's N.H. 21 3 .....
Bah Lias	31 3	N. Havoc 0 16 .....
Bakit Bukit	26/0	N. Hunsmoor 16 3 .....
B.N.B.R. Pref.	29/-	Pahi (f.p.) 17/0 .....
Do. Def.	12/-	P.P.E. (Cy'n) 15/0 .....
Bronnie Sal	12/6	Pataling 20/0 .....
Bukit Rajah	28/3	Pilmoor 27/6 .....
Charsonese	2/10½	Rim Mahoni 2/7½ .....
Cicely	7/6	Sapumulla'de. 30/10 .....
East Asiatic	2 3	Sedenak 23/9 .....
Eastern Tvn	20/0	Serdang (Tst. 2/3 .....
F.M.S. Plant.	32/6	Singap'e Para 1/4½ .....
Gen. Ceylon	30/9	Sommer Ajoe 1/9 .....
Glenbervie	21/0	Sumatra Con. 21/10½ .....
Golden Hope	24/6	Sungei K'par 3/6 .....
Java Amal.	26 3	Sungei Siput 0/10½ .....
Kamunting	18/9	Taiping 1 3/4 .....
Kamunting	2/3	Tanjong 33 1/4 .....
Kuala Sel	4/3	Telogorunjo 37/6 .....
Lonsdale Sum	21/3	Tempeh 1/4 .....
Lucas	3/3	Toeranaie 31/10½ .....
Ludbury	29/9	Yan Seng 3/0 .....

REFRESHMENTS AND FOOD.

33/3	Aerated Bread	33/0 34/0 +0/3
41/6	Bovril Def.	40/9 41/9 -0/3
5/4½	Crosse and Blackwell	5/0 6/0 .....
4/32	Home & Colonial Stores	4½ 4⅝ .....
7/0	Lipton	6/6 7/6 .....
29/9	Lovell and Christmas	29/0 30/0 .....
5 9/32	Lyons (J.)	5 5¼ .....
—	Mackintosh (J.) Pref.	19/6 20/6 .....
4/10½	Maypole Def.	4/10 5/1½ .....
—	Scottish Cos	15/9 16/0 +0/1½
—	Do. Def. (1/-)

PRODUCE AND FOOD MARKETS.

Largest show of season at Merklands Wharf, and prices 30/- to 40/- down. Dull trade at late rates at Birkenhead. Pig prices at Manchester easier. London—Moderate demand at steady rates. Rubber better. Indian Tea at auction firm at steady prices. Tin lower. Mark Lane steady.

CATTLE.

LONDON (METROPOLITAN).—Entries of fat beasts were about on a par with those of the corresponding market day of last week. A moderate demand prevailed, but rates were steady, as sellers refrained from pressing sales. Deeons were quoted 6/4 to 6/8, Herefords 6/- to 6/4, shorthorns 5/8 to 6/2. Sheep supplies were lighter, 294 fewer being penned. Buyers showed more disposition to operate, and a fairly good trade resulted at full rates. Down wethers were quoted 9/4 to 9/8, Kent ewes 5/- to 5/6; lambs were 4d. per stone dearer at 9/4 to 10/4, as to quality, all per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal. Total supplies were 275 beasts and 1,458 sheep and lambs.

BIRKENHEAD.—A very dull trade prevailed for the larger supply of cattle on offer, but late rates governed most transactions. Choice small heifers made 84d., other heifers 8d., bullocks 7½d. to 8d., cows and bulls 5d. to 7d. A poor demand continued for lambs at prices ranging around 1/- per lb., sinking the offal. In market—1,221 Irish cattle and 1,528 lambs.

MERKLANDS WHARF, GLASGOW.—Largest show of this season's cattle forward at Merklands Wharf yesterday, when 1,614 fat Irish animals, excluding bulls and cows, were offered. All classes met decidedly slower trade at average of 30/- to 40/- per head lower than last week. Top quality bullocks and heifers 42/- to 45/-, secondary 34/- upwards; bulls and cows 27/- to 35/-.

MANCHESTER PIG.—Shipments from Ireland to this country for the week ended October 28th totalled 4,674, against 5,299 the previous week and 10,617 the corresponding period last year. Spot supplies plentiful, but sellers find some difficulty in effecting a clearance; prices rather easier. First quality porkers quoted up to 14/6, do. baconers 13/6, and sows 10/- per score.

BIRMINGHAM PIG.—Moderate to fairly good supply; business quiet to medium; values not quotably altered, though sows were a weaker trade. Quotations: Sizeable bacons very steady, 13/-; cutters 13/6 to 14/6, and sows 9/6 to 10/- per score dead-weight.

DONNELLY, LIMITED.

PIGS.

Under 4 stone	.....	74/- per cwt.,	dead-weight.
,, 5 ,,	.....	80/- ,,	,,
,, 6 ,,	.....	74/- ,,	,,
,, 8 ,,	.....	68/- ,,	,,
,, 13 ,,	.....	64/- ,,	,,
,, 14 ,,	.....	60/- ,,	,,
,, 16 ,,	.....	56/- ,,	,,
Sows	.....	46/- ,,	,,

LAMBS.

All weights	...Choice, 11¼d. per lb.,	dressed weight.	
,,	...Good, 11d. ,,	,,	,,
,,	...Plain, 10¼d. ,,	,,	,,
,,	...Culls, 9½d. ,,	,,	(Advt.)

GRAIN.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES—BALTIC.—WHEAT—A quiet tone pervaded the market for floating and forward cargoes, and most descriptions were obtainable on slightly easier terms, following weak advices from North America. Reports are current, however, of purchases of Canadian on Russian account. White Pacific Dec. sellers 47/-, Nov. 3 Northern Manitoba Nov.-Dec. 46/-, ditto Pacific 45/6, No. 4 Manitoba ditto 45/3, Rosafe 63lb. Nov. 44/6, new Jan.-Feb. 44/9, 62½lb. Nov. 44/3, Barusso 63lb. Jan.-Feb. 45/6, Australian Dec.-Jan. 48/-. Parcels quiet and tendency in buyers' favour; No. 4 Manitoba sailing on the 17th inst. sold 43/9 per 480lb. MAIZE—Cargoes firm, but quiet; Plate steamers afloat sellers 41/6 to 41/9 per 480lb. BARLEY steady, but inactive. Parcels of No. 3 Canadian Western Nov. 35/-, No. 4 ditto 31/6, No. 2 Federal American Nov. 38/6, Persian ditto 32/9, Algerian-Tunisian 31/-, and Danubian Nov.-Dec. 30/-. OATS quiet but firmly held; Plate Dec.-Jan. 25/3, Jan.-Feb. 25/3, No. 3 white clipped American 26lb. Nov. 24/9, and Chilian Jan.-Feb. 28/6 per 320lb.

MARK LANE CORN.—There was a good attendance of buyers at this week's corn exchange, and fair business transpired at fully steady prices. WHEAT steady. No. 1 Northern Manitoba ex ship 52/-, No. 2, do. 51/-, No. 4 ditto 45/6, No. 4 Manitoba 47/3 to 46/6, as to position; No. 5 43/3 to 42/-, No. 6 39/-, No. 2 mixed Durum 42/9, Rosafe 62lbs. 46/6 per 496lbs. English 9/0 to 9/10 per 112lbs. FLOUR quiet; London standard grade 38/6, town whites 39/6, patents 40/6 to 41/6 per sack delivered in the home counties, with 6d. to 1/- allowed for deliveries in the London districts. Of imported, Manitoba patents range from 35/6 to 38/-, Minneapolis 36/6 to 38/6, Australian 30/6 to 32/6, Rosafe 36/6 to 38/6, Canadian 30/6 to 33/-, Australian Nov.-Dec. 34/-, 34/6 per 280lbs. MAIZE firm; Plate landed 43/6 do. ex ship to arrive 42/3, Oct.-Nov. 42/9, Nov.-Dec. 42/9, Dec.-Jan. 43/-, white flat and round African ex ship to arrive 40/3, No. 4 old yellow 41/-, No. 6 yellow round 42/- per 480lbs., yellow maize meal £11 5/- ex wharf, white African ex ship to arrive 29/6, flat white do. £9 15/- per ton. BARLEY slow; Californian ex store 41/- to 56/-, Oregon 53/-, Chilian brewing 45/6 to 58/-, Australian 50/- to 52/6, Sicoma 44/- to 50/- per 448lbs., Algerian Tunisian 34/- landed, Canadian feed landed 30/6, No. 3 Canadian Western Nov. Nov. 34/-, No. 4 ditto 32/6, No. 2

JAMES J. SCANNELL'S AUCTIONS.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 7, AT 4 BACHELOR'S WALK,

SALE OF EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF SUPERIOR ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, MOTOR VAN, &C., &C.,

Comprising:—Ford 1-ton Covered Delivery Van, in perfect running order, with new tyres, tax paid to December 31st, 1928; 4 Cottage Pianos, by Collard and Collard, Cramer and Pigott; 6 Dining-room Chairs, with 2 Carving Chairs to match, Chippendale design, upholstered in hide; 10ft. Ball and Claw Dining Table to match; 6ft. Row-fronted Chippendale Sideboard, 2 Superior Lounge Chairs, upholstered in hide, with loose velvet cushions; Chesterfield and 2 Arm Chairs, upholstered in hide; Chesterfield Settee and 2 Arm Chairs, hair upholstered, in silk and tapestry; 6ft. Walnut Bedroom Suite, 4ft. Inlaid Mahogany ditto, 4ft. Jacobean Oak Bedroom Suite, two 4ft. Satin Walnut ditto, one 3ft. Inlaid Satin Walnut Bedroom Suite, 6ft. Mahogany Mirror-door Wardrobe, two 4ft. Mahogany Gent.'s Wardrobes, 4 Mahogany Chests of Drawers, 6ft. Mahogany Mirror-back Sideboard, 11-piece Spoon-back Diningroom Suite, upholstered in leather; magnificent pair of Bronze Figures, 6ft. Mahogany carved-back Sideboard, handsome Drawingroom Chippendale Cabinet, Rosewood Inlaid Drawingroom Cabinet, Walnut Wardrobe, with mirror-door and Dressing Chest to match; 4ft. Italian Walnut Bedroom Suite, with Double Bedstead, complete, to match; Pair of up-to-date Mahogany Twin Bedsteads, complete; 4ft. 6in. Inlaid Mahogany Bedstead, complete; three 4ft. Mahogany Bedsteads, complete; 5ft. Walnut Sideboard, 6ft. Queen Anne ditto, with mirror-back; 4ft. Mahogany Sideboard, Lady's 15ct. Gold Ring, set with Sapphires and Diamonds; Antique Inlaid Bookcase, Antique Sheraton Grandfather Clock, with brass dial; Antique Inlaid Bureau, with shaped fittings, Antique Chest of Drawers, Antique Dutch Card Table, Japanese Fire Screen, Japanese Ebonised Palm Stand, Cloisonne Drawingroom Lamp, fitted for electricity; 13-piece Diningroom Suite, upholstered in pecamoid; 9-piece Diningroom Suite, upholstered in leather; 6 Spoon-back Chairs, in green velvet; Bow-front Inlaid China Cabinet, 9 Oak Diningroom Chairs, covered in leather; 9-piece Parlour Suite, upholstered in velvet; 4ft. 6in. Oak Bookcase, 4ft. Mahogany ditto, Oxidised Silver Overmantel, Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Overmantels, Marble-top Cabinets, with mirror-back; 4 Couches, in velour; superior Buffand Seat, upholstered in Morocco leather; Easy Chairs, in American cloth and velvet; 6 Mahogany Diningroom Chairs and 2 Arm Chairs to match; Oak, Walnut and Mahogany Hallstands, 12 Oval and Round Mahogany Centre Tables, 6 Mahogany Dining Tables, varying in sizes from 3ft. to 12ft.; Marble and Gilt Mantel Clocks, Mahogany and Walnut Chiffoniers, Mahogany Dressing Tables and Toilet Glasses, Stained Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Washstands, Oil Paintings, Coloured Prints and Engravings; several rooms of Linoleum, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, etc., etc.

SALE AT 1 O'CLOCK. ON VIEW TO-DAY.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY (TUESDAY), AT 2 P.M., AT 110 GRAFTON ST.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

LOT 1.—£52 PER ANNUM PERPETUAL GROUND RENTS, charged on Nos. 1 to 10 CHARLESTON AVENUE, RATHMINES. Held for ever, free of superior rent, and sub-leased to 8 tenants under Fee-farm Grants. P.L.V., £176.

LOT 2.—£26 5s. 4D. PER ANNUM ADJUSTED PERPETUAL RENT, payable out of 9-10-11 MOUNTJOY STREET. Held under Landed Estates Court Conveyance, dated 1st June, 1880. P.L.V., £69 10s. Od. Messrs. HAYES & SONS, Solicitors, Nassau street.

135 THOMAS STREET.

WELL-SITUATED PREMISES, consisting of shop, with corner and shelves; 6 rooms overhead, approached by a hall-door entrance, with close range in one of the rooms. There is a good-sized parlour at rear of shop and small yard, 2 inside and 1 outside w.c., cellar. The rooms on the top floor are let at 12s. 6d. per week, but clear possession of the remainder will be given. Held for 75 years from 1922, subject to £30 per annum. THOMAS MONTGOMERY, Solicitor, 17 Suffolk street.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 110 GRAFTON ST.

SALE TO-DAY, 12 O'CLOCK.

55 GROSVENOR ROAD, RATHMINES.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE.

Comprising:—Walnut case Cottage Piano; Perry Violin, Ebony and Walnut Inlaid Cabinet, Carved Walnut Drawingroom Suite; Rosewood, Walnut and Sheraton Occasional Tables; Rosewood Cabinet, Carved and Gilded Mirrors and Girandoles, Oil Paintings and Coloured Prints, Antique Mahogany Cellarette Sideboard, Carved Walnut Cabinet Sideboard; Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, do. Bookcase, Antique Inlaid Mahogany Dining Table, Walnut and Mahogany Chairs, also Sofas and Easy Chairs, Sheffield and other Plated Ware, Table Glass and China, Grandfather Clock, Antique Carved Mahogany Table; Hall Stand, Hall Chairs, Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Carved Walnut Bedroom Suite, Mahogany Wardrobes and Chests of Drawers, do. Duchesse Pair, Antique Night Stool, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Gas Cooker, Mangle, Meat Safe, Tally-Ho Lawn Mower, etc. Admission to Sale by Ticket, 1/-. Terms—Cash and 5 per Cent. Fees.

BATTERSBY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,

39 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

"ALTADORE," UPPER GLENAGEARY ROAD, GLENAGEARY

(10 MINUTES' WALK FROM GLENAGEARY STATION).

BENNETT & SON, LIMITED, are favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on the above PREMISES, on THURSDAY NEXT, commencing at 11 a.m., the OUTDOOR EFFECTS,

THE FURNISHING OF THE ABOVE RESIDENCE,

Notably:—HALL—Furniture in oak, pair of Terrestial Globes. DININGROOM—Furniture in Mahogany and Walnut of Tables, Chairs and Waiters; Marquetry Corner Cabinet, Grand Piano, by Erard; Sheraton Card Table, Chesterfield Suite in tapestry; Inlaid China Cabinet, French Clock and Vases, Antique Sloping-front Bureau, Gilt Console Table, Axminster Carpet, Full-sized Billiard Table, with Appointments, by Burroughes and Watts; 2 Lounge Settees, Oak Writing Table, Inlaid Drawing-room Suite, Gramaphone and Records, Mahogany Overmantel, Inlaid Boudoir Secretaire, 5-piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, Gent.'s Antique Mahogany Wardrobe, Bedroom Furniture, in walnut, oak and cherrywood; Mahogany Tallboys, Bedsteads and Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, old Oil Paintings, Plated Ware. On View To-morrow. Purchasers pay 5 per cent. Fees.

NOTE.—THE HOUSE IS FOR SALE OR LETTING. For particulars apply to P. M. SEALES, Esq., Solicitor, 11 College Green; or

BENNETT & SON, LIMITED, M.I.A.A.,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN

ESKER HOUSE, LUCAN, CO. DUBLIN.

DISPERSAL SALE OF CATTLE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

HAVING disposed of the above property, we are further instructed by P. A. Kirby, Esq., to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, 1928, at 12 o'clock, the Household Furniture and Outdoor Effects as follows:—

DININGROOM—6 Mahogany Chairs, 2 Arm-chairs, Oval Mahogany Table, 1 small do., Overmantel, Pictures, etc., etc.

DRAWINGROOM—Carpet and Rug, 2 Pairs Curtains and Poles, Ornamental Cabinet, Sideboard, Table, Portiere.

FRONT HALL—Carpet and Mats, Hall-stand, Stair Carpet and Rods, Linoleum and Mats, Curtains and Rods.

BEDROOM (1)—Carpet, Chest of Drawers, 2 Double Beds and Bedding, Dressing Table, Corner Bracket, Curtains and Pole, Coal Scuttle.

(2) Mahogany Suite, 2 Pairs Curtains and Poles, Carpet, Fender, Book-shelf, Wash-stand, Bedroom Ware, Single Bed and Spring, Table, 2 Wardrobes, Wash-stand and Ware, Towel Rail, Linoleum.

BATHROOM—Towel Rail and Lino., Shelves, Mirror, etc.

KITCHEN, Etc.—Separator, Butter Table, Scales, Dairy Utensils, Cloths, Ringers, Meat Safe, Dresser, 2 Tables, Rippingale Oil Stove (3 lamps), 2 Kitchen Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

CATTLE—24 Black Pollies, in forward condition; 6 Colour, dn.; 4 Horn Bullocks; Cow and Calf; Heifer; Pony, all work; Spring Cart, Orate and Harness; Hay Collector, Wheel Rake (Howard), Ladder, Lawn Mower, Forks, Spades, Out Rip, Wire Trellis Work, Head Collars, 2 Water Barrels, Garden Seat, Perambulator, Bicycle, Barrel Churn (new).

JOHN P. CUFFE, LTD.

CLONARD, BALBRIGGAN.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND SMALL PLOT OF LAND TO LET.

The above attractive Residence, containing sittingroom, diningroom, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, hot and cold water, w.c., etc.; out-offices, large garden and 2 acres of land; situated one mile from Balbriggan. Good rail and 'bus service. Apply

JOHN P. CUFFE, LTD.,

Auctioneers, Valuers and Livestock Salesmen, 51 MANOR STREET, DUBLIN.

SHIPPING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TO CANADA AND U.S.A.

QUEENSTOWN TO SAINT JOHN N.B.

Metagama	Nov. 25	Melita	Jan. 11
Montroyal	Dec. 7	Melita	Mar. 10

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Montcalm (B.G)	Nov. 9		
Minnedosa (Q) (B)	Nov. 16	Montclare (G) (J)	Nov. 23

(B via Belfast); (G) via Greenock); (Q) Quebec only. (J) St. John N.B. only.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL (via Cherbourg).

Montrose	Nov. 8
Empress of Australia (Quebec only)	Nov. 14
Metagama (Via Queenstown) (J)	Nov. 22

JAPAN AND CHINA.
SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.

Empress of Russia	Nov. 17

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
Via Canadian-Pacific and Canadian-Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.

Niagara	Dec. 12

When Travelling, Carry Canadian-Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD.

SOUTH AMERICAN, AFRICAN OR INDEPENDENT WORLD TOURS.
Apply for Illustrated Booklets.

CANADIAN-PACIFIC RAILWAY:
COBH (Queenstown)
BELFAST—41-43 Victoria street;
LIVERPOOL—Royal Liver Building;
LONDON—62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1;
SOUTHAMPTON—Canute road; or
Local Agents Everywhere.

CUNARD LINE

NEW YORK—BOSTON

COBH to NEW YORK.

Laconia	Nov. 11	Andania	Dec. 16
Samaria	Nov. 18	Scythia	Dec. 23
Antonia	Nov. 25	Lancastria	Dec. 30
Carinthia	Dec. 2	Ascania	Jan. 4
Laconia	Dec. 9	Carmania	Jan. 13

COBH to BOSTON.

Laconia	Nov. 11	Scythia	Dec. 23
Laconia	Dec. 9	Carmania	Jan. 13

LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK.

*Laconia	Nov. 10	Antonia	Nov. 24
Samaria	Nov. 17	Carinthia	Dec. 1

*Also calls Boston.

ALSO REGULAR EXPRESS SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

Berengaria	Nov. 10	Aquitania	Nov. 24

CUNARD CANADIAN SERVICES

COBH to QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Ascania	Nov. 11	†Andania	Jan. 16
†Antonia	Nov. 25	†Ascania	Jan. 4

†To Halifax, N.S.

BELFAST to QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Andania	Nov. 10	†Antonia	Jan. 5
†Letitia	Nov. 29	†Andania	Jan. 19

†To Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Andania	Nov. 3	†Letitia	Nov. 30
†Antonia	Nov. 24	†Andania	Dec. 15

†To Halifax, N.S.

For further particulars apply CUNARD LINE, CUNARD WHARF, COBH, or 6 LR. ABBEY ST., DUBLIN; 1 Albert Square, Belfast, or Local Agents.

MESSRS. HOLDEN'S AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, at 1 O'CLOCK, COMPACT, SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE—POSSESSION.

22 FAIRFIELD ROAD, GLASNEVIN.

Held under Lease for 300 years at £6. P.L.V., £18.

This is a two-storey structure, with garden in front and porched entrance. It contains: Sitting-room, kitchen (with close range), roomy tiled scullery (with hot and cold supply to trough), 3 bedrooms, bathroom (with hot and cold supply to bath and hand basin); electric light throughout. There is a garden at rear and side entrance.

The House was constructed about two years ago and decorated throughout. The situation is convenient and healthy.

The House is entitled to a remission of rates, the amount payable during the coming year being only two-twentieths of the entire.

Seen on Order to View from the Auctioneers, between 2 and 4 each afternoon.

Conditions of Sale from CHARLES J. REDDY and SON, Solicitors, 14 Westland Row.

Further particulars, &c., from the AUCTIONEERS.

NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, WITH POSSESSION,

59 INCHICORE ROAD

(CLOSE TO KILMAINHAM).

Lease 625 years, at £7 per annum.

Accommodation: Sittingroom, 3 bedrooms, 2 box-rooms, large kitchen; gas lighting laid on. There is a fine plot of ground attached to the House, suitable for the erection of a garage or other purposes. The situation is convenient, being close to large sources of employment and on 'bus routes to city.

Clear possession will be given the purchaser.

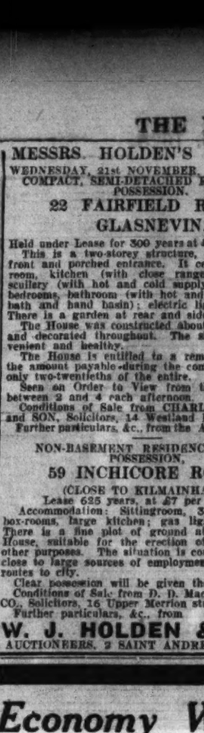
Conditions of Sale from D. D. MacDONALD and CO., Solicitors, 16 Upper Merrion street.

Further particulars, &c., from

W. J. HOLDEN & SON,

AUCTIONEERS, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET.

Economy Week



Nice Tweed Coat with Fur Collar

5½ Gns

Slynn & Co. Ltd.

71 Grafton Street, Dublin

SHIPPING.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
THROUGH PASSENGER BOOKINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For particulars apply to the Company, 34 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.3; or the White Star Line, Scott's square, Queenstown, and 1-2 Eden quay, Dublin.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

FOR Sale, Bay Mare, 5 years old, engaged to all hainess; also Pony Cart and Harness.—M'Caffery, 41 Patrick street, Dublin. 5 C

HARNESS—Buy the best at lowest prices.—Patterson, 114 Saddler, Butts Bridge, Dublin. 51 C

HANDSOME, strong bay Pony, very comfortable Inside Trap, brass mounted Harness. Seen O'Brien, Lehanstown Park, Raheny. 1 B

PONY, 13.1, coming 7 years, splendid jumper, hunted with Kildares for past two seasons. Apply S. Clarke, Ballybrack, Kilcock.

SALE, Bay Pony, 6 years, 13.3 hands, absolutely quiet, fast, steady harness; been hunted by girl. Address "Z 4498, Pony," this office.

THOROUGHBRED aged Mare for Sale; hunted by lady; splendid jumper. Address "Z 4446, Mare," for sale. 3 D

VEHICLES.

BROUGHAM and Harness, perfect order.—Glenageary Park, Glenageary, Kingstown. Apply to Steward. 1 B

FOR Sale, a beautiful Secondhand Inside Trap. London built, 13 hands; a bargain.—Box and Co., 68 Dame street, Dublin.

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ANGORAc, pure bred, in splendid condition. Adult. Does and Youngsters; what offers?—G 1459, this office.

ANGORA Rabbits, 4 months, excellent wollers, 6/- each, or best offer.—G 1553, this office. 2 C

BARLEY Meal, kiln dried; Sussex ground Oats, Polled Meal, cracked Maize and Wheat.—Urwinbridge Mills, Kilkenny. 51 C

FERRETS—Greyhound 9/6, Bucks 12/6, Polecats 15/6, Muzzles, Bells, 6d.—Kilroy, Tullamore.

HEIFERS, Incalf Shorthorns, Kerries, Dexters, Jersey Shorthorns, Store Cattle; reasonable. Address "Z 4392, Cattle," this office. 1 B

HANDSOME small Cow, newly calved, and Calf; also a Springer.—Glenageary Park, Glenageary, Kingstown. Apply Steward. 2 C

PIG Meal—Wholesome and nourishing, cheapest feeding on market, 4/- cwt., £3 10/- per ton. Trial will convince you.—W. H. Darker and Son, 21 Great Strand street, Dublin.

WANTED to purchase, young Female Persian Cat; grey colour preferred.—S15, Irish Times Branch Office, Ranelagh. 1 B

WHITE Ayrshire Doe, unmated, twelve months, £2. Seen Rathmines.—G 1662, this office. 2 C

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AIREDALES—Two champion bred Bitches for Sale, or arrange breeding terms; also two Bitch Puppies, six weeks old.—G 1379, this office.

ASSATIAN Bitch, six months, black and tan, cheap; also Pups, lovely greys.—Cullenwood Lodge, Ranelagh, Dublin.

BEAUTIFUL prize bred Litters, Irish Terriers and Pomeranians, sure winners, champion pedigrees; moderate.—Ulsterville House, off Avendale road, Phibsboro'. 2 C

BEAUTIFUL Black Retriever and Red Setter Dogs, over 6 months. What offers?—G 1675, this office.

BEAUTIFUL prize bred Kerry Blue, registered, great watch; worth seeing; moderate.—Ulsterville House, off Avondale road, Phibsborough.

CHAMPION Pedigree Wire Fox Terrier Puppies, parents first prize winners, sell cheap.—G 1728, this office. 5 E

KERRY Blue Pups, three months old; good pedigree; cheap.—2 Cassidy, Collemore road, Dalkey.

MAGNIFICENT young Irish and Wire Fox Terriers, males; reasonable.—27 Aughrim street.

SPLENDID Alsatian Pup for Sale, excellent pedigree; cheap.—24 Rugby road. 5 C

THE "Irish Field" is the only weekly canine journal in Ireland. Interesting news, articles, and best reports of shows. On sale at all Newsagents, price 2d. Subscription terms: Yearly 11/-, half-yearly 5/6, post free. Head Office—11 D'Olier street, Dublin. T

WANTED immediately, Service Black Cocker; good gun dog essential; terms, choice of litter.—G 1684, this office.

WANTED, Female Irish Terrier, about one year; this office. pedigree; state price. (moderate.)—G 1674,

WANTED, Foster Mother, Airedales, immediately. Simpson, Brendan Garages, Brendan road, Donnybrook.

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AT Baggot street Bridge—To Let at £100 per annum, fine Stores and large Yard; suit factory or garage; nice chance. Apply to Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street. 1 B

BUILDING Site Wanted to Rent, suitable for bungalow, water supply and drainage essential; districts Templeogue, Rathfarnham, Stillorgan road, or Shankill, Deputies Derrybawn, Glenageary. 2 C

BERKELEY road—Compact House, with Shop; good opening.—Kelly, 71 Iona road. 5 E

CORRIGAN and Co. will Sell by Auction on Wednesday, 21st November, at 1.30 p.m., No. 3 Talbot Place (within a few doors of Talbot street), Shop Parlour, 4 apartments, kitchen, w.c., gas, side entrance; rent only £15 per annum; long lease; suit commission agent, tobacconist, supper rooms, general stores; fitted with counter and shelvings, glass cases; possession, Sale at 4 Grafton street. 5 E

EXCELLENT Business and Accommodation, freehold; suit lady or small family; profits of over £500 per annum.—Westport. Address "Z 4440, Business," this office. 3 D

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 6th NOV., 1928, At MACKIE, BURNS and CO., SALESROOMS, 30 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN, At the Hour of 2.30 o'clock, All That and Those, the Dwellinghouse, Premises, Out-offices, Garden and Paddock, known as SPRINGHILL, OLDTOWN, IN THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

The Dwellinghouse contains 11 rooms, comprising reception room, diningroom, kitchen, servant's room, pantry, 5 bedrooms; there is sufficient stabling accommodation for 7 horses. There is also a large barn in the yard, which would hold 20 tons of hay, cow byre, etc.

For further particulars, apply to

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SHOP, with store, suitable for any business, with or without Apartments.—3 Church street, Howth. 1 B

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AT Ballsbridge, adjacent tram line—Comfortable eight apartment House, on flat; all modern conveniences; two greenhouses, garden, etc; Pembroke lease; £7 head rent; price £1,625.—Jones, House Agents, 114 Stephen's green. 1 B

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AT Blackrock, non basement, semi detached, in select district, convenient, well built House, with long lease and small head rent, £1,100. Apply Hanley and Co., Blackrock. 8 2

AT Ballsbridge—Excellent well built Detached Residence, with all modern conveniences; price £1,550. Apply Garvey and Good, 21 Lincoln place.

AUCTION, Wednesday, November 7th, at 2 p.m., on the Premises, 38 Rathgar road, beautiful 9 apartment House; bath, garden, etc.; lease for ever; vacant possession; open daily; rare bargain.—Byrne and Co., 80 Marlboro' street. 3 B

AT Dalkey, convenient House, 9 rooms, every convenience, cheap.—Megahey, Auctioneer, Sandycove. 5 D

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BARGAIN for quick Sale, superior seven roomed House in sunny Brighton road, Rathgar; nice garden; room for garage; very low price. Apply Garvey and Good, 21 Lincoln place.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.)

HOUSES AND LANDS CONTINUED.

FOR Sale, Bungalow, Arklow, beautifully situated; every convenience; large garage and garden; near golf.—G 1515, this office. 8 5

FOR Sale, with immediate possession, attractive House, No. 22 Norfolk road, Phibsborough; five apartments, bath (hot and cold), large pantry, with gas stove; garden front and rear; situated beside church and 'bus; good room for garage; open from 4 to 6 each evening.—G 1500, this office. 2 D

FOR Sale, two desirable Houses, semi detached; possession of one of these can be had at once; position in the vicinity of Shelbourne road.—G 1457, this office.

HOWTH—Harbour road, tram line; fourteen apartments, ideal boarding-house. Valuable building frontage; £1,400.—Albert MacArthur, "The Housefinder." 2 C

IONA road—Semi detached, Lindsay road, with garage. Albert Mac